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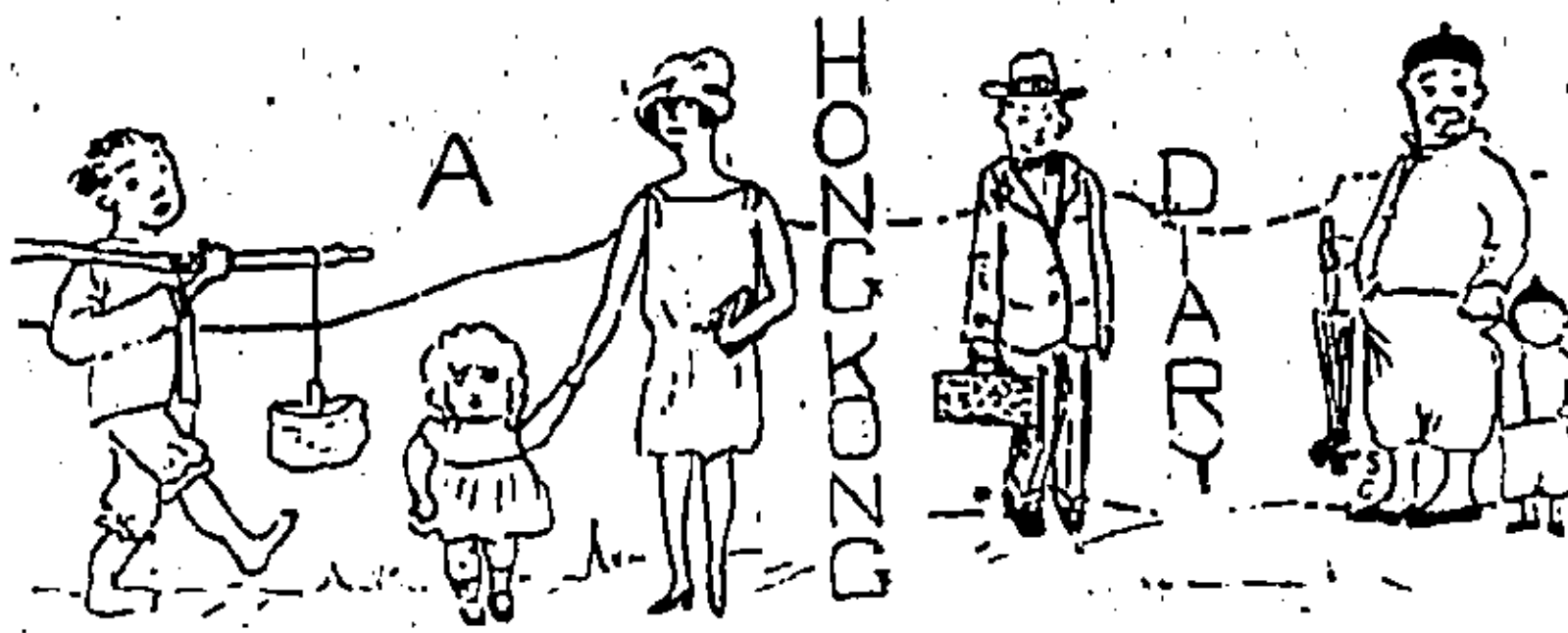
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No. 25,704 HONG KONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1927. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.



Sunday—Friend Sellett Knows How To Disarm 'Em.
Monday—Missionaries Should Pause at Hong Kong.
Tuesday—My Thoughts on Indian Watchmen; Their Alternative.
Wednesday—We Go To See Peter Pan.
Thursday—What Those War-Like People in China are Doing.
Friday—The Church and Biology; Pretty Stage Dresses.
Saturday—A Bitter Memory; Off to the Boxing Tournament.

I see that Dr. Sellett, the Shanghai District Attorney, has materially assisted in landing another American citizen in gaol in connection with illegal arms dealing. Sellett has been worthily engaged in this occupation in Shanghai for some while, long before he took over his present job from Husar, the late D.A. whom friend George convicted and put behind the bars on that island somewhere off the American coast which takes the place of Bilibid, the penal settle-

EXPERT
SALESMAN



ment in the Philippines now no longer used for the housing of American criminals sentenced in the Far East. Dr. Sellett is quite a disarming person (no joke intended) to speak to. He is a small made man, wears big round glasses, and has a winning smile something like that of Harold Lloyd. But he is no fool, believe me. Moreover, he strikes me as being dead straight and not out in the Far East to make a fortune by hook or by crook in the shortest possible time. And that is saying a lot. I first ran across him in the old Mixed Court of the International settlement some three years ago when he was defending some Chinese against the allegations of a Shanghai Jew named Ezra. The case concerned a million dollars' worth of opium. Sellett won the day.

Monday. The missionary folk who travel with fervid haste to, and then settle down comfortably in, the interior of China, seeking to guide the sons and daughters of the country into the paths of Christianity as practised in the West, would do well to pause here in Hong Kong and take a lesson from some of our neighbours. I refer to those farmers in the out-lying districts of the New Territories who refuse to have anything to do with the Agricultural



tural Association which has been formed here. This association, in order to encourage the growing of better vegetables and with the object of improving farming generally, are offering bonuses. But the farmers will not look at the idea. They think there is a "catch" in it, that it is a Governmental move, behind which lies some wily scheme of taxation. That anybody is going to give them money without any material return on their part, they won't believe. Now if they turn down the paltry offer of a few dollars, what is likely to be their attitude when the bounteous gifts of Westernised Christianity

CASUS BELLI.

Why Nanking Is Fighting Hankow.

POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES.

Yangtze Campaign May Affect All-China.

(By "Li Chung-yin.")

For better or for worse, the Chinese Nationalists are again clutching at each other's throats in another campaign which promises to have a bearing on the nation-wide situation.

Few foreigners, it is regretted, know what Nanking and Hankow are fighting about.

The Nationalist Government at Nanking has broadcast a summary of so-called evidence which, it is alleged, proves General Tang Seng-chi as having attempted to betray the Nationalist cause.

How "the War" Began.

It is necessary to go back to events of last year to appreciate the position.

In the first flush of success, the Nationalist generals and politicians did not mind very much if any one person wielded too much power.

As a matter of fact, the origin of the whole war between the "south" and the "north" was centred around General Tang Seng-chi, the present commander-in-chief at Hankow.

Friendly With Foreigners.

At that time, he was one of the pretenders to the Governorship of Hunan province which lies to the north of Canton and south of the Yangtze River.

Tang Seng-chi was then known as being very friendly towards foreigners and strict in keeping down Soviet agitators. But he had the misfortune—which turned out to be fortunate—to be defeated.

With less than 10,000 men, he retreated southwards to the Kwangtung-Hunan frontier.

Chiang Kai-shek's Part.

General Chiang Kai-shek, who had just then been hailed as the Chinese soldier of the hour, was at the time itching to lead an armed force northwards while Peking was in the throes of civil war.

It was to his convenience, therefore, that there should be trouble in Hunan, his first stepping stone towards the Yangtze.

Tang Seng-chi was admitted into the Nationalist fold. To obtain material help he accepted Nationalist conditions with all the features of Russianised control of his army and his actions.

But the Nationalists won easily, expelling all his rivals from Hunan.

The Russian Yoke.

The Nationalist army went further, accomplishing more than Tang Seng-chi ever hoped for. Hupeh province was entered and Hankow captured.

While Chiang Kai-shek wheeled eastwards to attack the provinces on the centre of China's seaboard, Tang Seng-chi stayed behind, apparently satisfied with what he held and content to let his benefactor and patron march on.

For a good many months, Tang Seng-chi was hindered on every side by extremist politicians who were directly inspired by Jacob Borodin. He was keen to upset the Nationalist system of government by boards and control within control. Such a regime was an obstacle to his own expansion. Revenue collected in territory which he held had to be remitted to Hankow.

Events of Last Spring.

When the Hankow Government quarrelled with Chiang Kai-shek in the spring of this year, Tang Seng-chi was on Hankow's side—and that was why he was accused of having succumbed to Communist overtures.

(Continued on Page 7.)

FINE BUT COOLER.

Fine but cooler weather over the week-end is predicted by the local Observatory, with fresh north-east winds.

WANG'S MISSION.

His Reception At Canton.

A CIVIL FORCE.

Li Chai-sum May Find Him Useful In Administration.

Canton's Nationalist and Kuomintang instabilities may soon show a pronounced Leftist tendency with the return of Mr. Wang Ching-wei from Hankow.

Not that Right or Left makes much difference. Issues between these two factions of the Nationalist Party have faded into the background. But as Nanking did not consult Mr. Wang Ching-wei prior to declaring war on General Tang Seng-chi of Hankow, it is expected that his sympathies will not be with Nanking.

On the other hand, the present authorities in Canton have declared themselves in favour of an expedition against Hankow, to help Nanking.

It is thought that Mr. Wang Ching-wei, who was disappointed more than once at not being able to unite Nanking and Hankow under civil administrators, will strive for success in the South.

A Civil Government.

Several of his adherents occupy high positions in the Canton Government. Presumably, they will support him in calling a convention and establishing the necessary machinery to make Canton the headquarters of a Nationalist civil government.

At Nanking, Mr. Wang disliked Chiang Kai-shek keeping the powers to himself. At Hankow, General Tang Seng-chi thought more of his own ambitions than of Mr. Wang's proposals for unification.

Observers predict that General Li Chai-sum will retain active control in Canton, though conceding many privileges to Mr. Wang and other politicians.

Was Unlikely.

If the policy laid down by the civilian element—which will be considerably reinforced by Mr. Wang's return—is compatible with the ideas of General Li Chai-sum, there will be no friction.

Should the generals disagree with the politicians, the military will prevail. But the possibility of Canton embarking on war against Hankow is reduced, and Canton has professed loyalty to Nanking, so that there ought to be no war for Kwangtung at all.

Mr. Kan Nai-kwang, a Hankow politician, who was once alleged to have pro-communist leanings, has accompanied Mr. Wang Ching-wei and it is thought that he may be appointed Minister of Finance.

Pendulum of Influence.

Accompanied by those who travelled with him, and the Canton officials who came down to welcome him, Mr. Wang left for Canton last night.

As is usual on such occasions, very impressive welcomes will be accorded Mr. Wang when he reaches Canton.

General Chang Fah-hui, who commands the Ironsides, has been blamed by partisans for making a bad decision. Much was expected of him by the Leftists, the pro-Hankow faction and even the extremists. Some of the highest posts in the Kwangtung Government are held by Ironsides but it is becoming more evident every day that the pendulum of influence is swinging back to General Li Chai-sum.

Ironsides Outnumbered.

General Wong Shiu-hung of Kwangsi is expected back in Kwangtung. The presence of his troops puts the Ironsides in a minority.

From a reliable source it is gathered that all the troop movements around Canton are not being made with a view to war, but to strengthen the provincial frontier to prevent attack by pro-Hankow troops in Hunan.

With General Li Chai-sum retaining military control, Kwangtung's armies are likely to keep within the province and Canton is likely to be neutral. Mr. Wang Ching-wei and his supporters will be able to accomplish much in the civil line without affecting Canton's policy towards Nanking or Hankow.

ARSENAL BUSY.

Turning Out Shrapnel Guns at Night.

Although prospects of war are dwindling, one of Canton's two

HOUND RACING.

Important Gambling Decision.

ASSOCIATION FINED.

Magistrate's Ruling Makes Betting Illegal.

London, Yesterday.

An important judgment affecting greyhound racing was given in the West London police court in a case brought by the Anti-Gambling League against the Greyhound Racing Association and another with the object of testing the legality of betting at Greyhound race meetings.

The Magistrate, Mr. Marshall, gave judgment for the League, fining the Greyhound Association £50 and one hundred guineas costs and imposed a nominal fine of twenty shillings on the other defendant.—Reuter.

Director's Comment.

"The question of the legality of betting is not involved. It is merely a case of a bookmaker occupying the same place nightly, thus contravening the Act," said Brigadier-General Critchley, managing director of the Greyhound Racing Association, commenting on the West London decision.

"Henceforward," he added, "we will adopt the racecourse principle of individual bookmakers taking the position they like."

A Test Case.

The case was brought with the object of testing the legality of the system under which betting is carried on at the White City greyhound racing meetings. The point at issue was whether the White City was conducted primarily, in the words of a witness as "one great gambling resort," where the Association wilfully permitted the operations of about a thousand bookmakers to whom they allotted special seats and practically controlled and organised the whole of the betting done.

A witness for the prosecution drew a distinction between horse racing, where betting was conducted without the exhibition such notices and regulations as are displayed at the White City.—Reuter.

arsenals has just instituted night work.

This arsenal is known as the experimental factory, having been the government mint, the machinery of which was converted for munition making.

Coining of debased subsidiary silver currency does not pay as there is a surfeit in circulation and sustained depreciation has made the work not worth while.

Only one kind of weapon is turned out in this mint-arsenal. This is a light gun, about 3 feet long, the diameter of the muzzle being about 3 inches. It is based on a German model but fires a curious missile shaped like a cigar. The projectile has a deadly shrapnel effect up to a maximum range of 7,000 feet. Canton's military experts use it generally in place of trench mortars. The daily output (writes Colonel Lau Chee-kwong, late of the Cantonese Army) is 6 guns and 200 shells.

Extension Programme.

Canton's arsenal proper is being extended. A contract involving several lakhs of dollars has been signed for the erection of some machinery within 15 months. The "China Mail" informant, however, does not think the job will be completed in time.

Among the new features will be two boilers for steam turbine engines with 400 to 450 horse-power.

The present output is about 20 rifles and 40,000 rounds of ammunition a day. The "China Year Book" gives the figures as 25 rifles and over 20,000 rounds a day.

Work Which Has Ceased.

The original machinery was of British and German make. Part of this was purposely destroyed by a defeated tuchun in 1920. A large shipment of American machinery was imported in 1921 but only partial delivery was taken and this piece-meal. Some of this machinery is to be used in the present extension.

Previously machine guns (Vickers model) and automatic pistols were made but this has ceased.

Does night-work at the new arsenal portend warlike intentions?

IS THAT SO?

Thoughts Terse, Perverse—and Worse.

BY "THE MAILMAN."

Says Peter, it's rather selfish for those watchmen to object to being watched.

Some say they're not good watchmen. Yet no-one, even if he only owed ten cents, has been known to escape them.

Lawyers often assert they have no case to answer. But they seldom admit they haven't one to present.

Kwangsi's provincial government is to have wireless and Canton's city administration is to have better telephones. — Warlords will then soon be able to wage war to their hearts' content.

The cook, says Peter, maintains that eggs have gone up in price. But some places where one can eat have enough fresh eggs in stock to last for months.

The stage is set, announces the "China Mail" for the boxing tournament to-night. Don't they use a ring in this part of the world?

"Will they fight?" asks a local paper, anent Canton's army going north. Not if they can help it.

Now that the "tote" is allowed on Home race tracks perhaps the Powers-that-Be will permit "bookies" here.

The breaking-up of a local military unit provided a capital excuse for a bust-up the other night.

Jim Cartledge is not coming back, having joined the Atlantic Fleet. Seeking fresh seas to conquer?

Some excellent "doings," we read, were set before the company at a local military dinner. And the diners did.

One of these Chinese generals is said to be bent on war. It's a safe bet he won't bend far enough even to burst a trouser's button.

Mr. Wang, according to the "Telegraph," received his visitors on the steamer and shook hands with them one by one. Is that so?

The political crisis between Hungary and Rumania, a contemporary informs us, is a European problem. Mexico, Ireland and Chicago will be disappointed.

The "Wobble" is not a variation of "Black Bottom" but a term used by a local solicitor in relation to some of Kowloon's buses.

According to a correspondent in a contemporary, Indians cannot discharge their duties of watchmen efficiently if they are money-lenders. A case of serving God and Mammon?

Whatever will the agitators in South Africa do for a living now that the Union Jack controversy is settled?

All this talk about a tobacco war will probably end in—smoke.

Miss Elder—the modern "Queen Elizabeth"—had a cloak spread for her on arriving back from her attempted trans-Atlantic flight. But surely not to prevent her skirts from trailing in the mud?

The "experts" have been telling us for some time that China is "going to the dogs." But according to Reuter, the dogs are going to China.

Shanghai is complaining of its kidnapping gangs who walk off with prominent people. If they were not over-particular we could find work for a few of the gangs here.

Motto for local boarding-houses:—One man's meat may be another man's portion.

"Office rooms to let on ground floor, also shops."—Suite and low?

After visiting the Queen's Theatre this week one can confidently say:—Fan never Peters out.

Sports correspondents in the Colony should not choose inter-port teams and then criticise them.

Electric chairs have been purchased by the Peking Government to make it easier for criminals to die—a new departure, eh?

South Africa has been much perturbed over the Flag discussion but we know of many a youth who feels worse about little pieces in colour.

Says Peter, if we are going to have greyhound racing in Hong Kong, why not get Mr. Haytor to call the odds against Christmas coming while we're about it.

Hakka, Hoklo or the Punti dialect is all the same to me, one of the prisoners in the "Irene" piracy case smilingly replied to the Magistrate—any language provided it's "not guilty" will do.

Dreadful weather this, with the end of the month coming (and Tailors' bills due) and no chance to get the new winter togs out yet.

"How's that?" yelled the wicket-keeper at Happy Valley. "Fine," replied the umpire who was rudely awakened from his snooze.

Various people claim to have been the first teachers of football among the Chinese in Hong Kong. But the wireless must be responsible for the voice training given to Chinese football crowds.

Mrs. May (in hotel lobby, pointing through to lounge): That man, I'm sure, is a secret drinker!

Mrs. Arbutnot: Look at his friend there. He must be a secret friendteller!

Says Peter, God must dearly love the fools, otherwise He would never have made so many of us.

Suggested measure to keep people from walking on the white lines at Pedder Street and wearing them out:—Draw a few more lines, in red and blue, diagonally from the Post Office to the Hong Kong Hotel and from Messrs. Jardine's to Union Building, and we'll have a Union Jack!

The Chilean Government has exiled several distinguished citizens. Bet they're feeling chilly now!

Now if the Helena May Institute had sent a different party of speakers to that debate at Kowloon the voting too might have been different.

Says Mr. Russ, buses aren't made to hit trees. Is That So?

Says Peter, it's a bit thick on we folk who have to live out here when even European policemen are brought into court on opium charges.

Bookies at Home will have to pay fees. So there is at least one advantage in running a book in Hong Kong.

Most of us are too polite to tell the truth!

A man is as good as he has to be, and a woman as bad as she dares.

A widow, who marries the second time doesn't deserve to be one.

The chief point of difference between Chinese politicians and Chinese statesmen is that the statesmen are all dead.

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Administering the GOVERNMENT be held in the BALL ROOM of GOVERNMENT HOUSE on THURSDAY, 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

Tickets—Price \$1—may be obtained from ANDERSON MUSIC CO. & MOUTRIE & COMPANY.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FUN begs to state that he has been a teacher of Chinese to European Officers and Merchants in Hong Kong for more than twenty years; that he has had considerable experience in training students for examinations in Chinese, and holds first-class certificates, etc. Persons wishing to study the Chinese language are requested to communicate with him at No. 104, Praya East, first floor.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

**'A Growing Influence
For Good.'
UNIVERSITY LECTURE.**

Professor Webster On New
Europe's Problems.

The Great Hall of the University was well filled yesterday evening on the occasion of the delivery of a lecture by Professor C. K. Webster, Wilson Professor of International Politics, on "The New Europe and the League of Nations."

Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided and in introducing the lecturer said that Professor Webster was at King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. He then passed to the Chair of History at Liverpool and later to his present Chair—the Wilson Chair of International Relationships in the University of Wales. Professor Webster had the rare, but not unique, experience of having examined students of the history of the League of Nations at the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge.

The comparative merits of Cambridge and Oxford students was the one point on which he had found Professor Webster unwilling to commit himself, said Mr. Hornell, amidst laughter. Continuing, the Vice-Chancellor said that Professor Webster had recently attended the Pacific Relations Conference at Honolulu with other learned gentlemen, amongst whom he was pleased to say was Professor Hinton of that University. Professor Webster had been travelling in China and had not been disappointed in the problems presented by the various international complications. Professor Webster had had considerable personal experience on the League of Nations on various aspects of which he was about to address the meeting.

The Lecture. Professor Webster opened by saying that one day Confucius stood by the bank of a river and told his disciples "Life is like that; always moving, always changing." He thought that if Confucius could have looked at the river of Life to-day he would have to admit that it was changing very rapidly indeed. The river, indeed, had become almost a flood or a torrent threatening to break down the banks of civilisation as erected in various parts of the world. There was no need in this part of the globe to dwell on the fact that we were dealing now with new things in the world, that the rate of change in political, social, and economic conditions was more rapid than at any other period of the world's history. This was often summarised in the phrase "New China," but he thought that sometimes the people in this part of the world forgot that there was also in the world a New Europe, that in some ways the changes in the Western hemisphere in the last eight or nine years had been just as big as the changes in the Eastern hemisphere, and what he proposed to do was to try and show his audience something of that change and to indicate the machinery by which that change had been brought about—the new machinery, the eminently new device, something which had never before existed in the history of the world, through which men and women of different countries had been able to adapt themselves and their institutions to these great new rapid changes which had come into the world.

Europe of 1919. He remembered well the Europe of 1919. He was at the time Secretary to the military section of the British delegation to the Paris Conference and by the end of the Great War practically all the news of war came over the military wires. And as he sat at Paris and looked at the Europe of that time he often wondered whether European civilisation would survive the next six months. There was such a quantity of national passion and hatred. Men and women were thinking so much in terms of their own interests and so little in terms of other people's. Resentment stirred up by the unprecedented struggle of the Great War was great. Frenchmen and Germans, for example, could hardly sit down at the same table or even enter the same room together. The very presence of a German produced in a Frenchman almost a physical reaction. Everywhere over Europe new States were springing up, allied with passion and national aspirations. New frontier lines were being drawn up cutting across the old economic lines of Europe. There was economic chaos over three-quarters of Europe. Starvation was present in many areas, currencies were fluctuating and

disappearing and it seemed almost impossible that the peoples of Europe could learn to get back into co-operation, concord and harmony.

Europe Of To-day. If one looked at the Europe of 1927 one did not find an ideal place. One still found men and women as they ever did all over the world thinking in terms of self-interest. One found States still feeling national, but yet one found a Europe which had gone a great way to learning the lesson that no State can live unto itself alone. Frenchmen and Germans, Poles, Magyars and Rumanians, races filled with the deepest resentment against one another, were now sitting round the same table together working out problems common to them all.

The economic life of Europe had been stabilised. Currencies were now almost everywhere safe and sure. Great schemes had been brought forward which, whether they failed or not, the very fact of their having been brought forward was a great thing in the history of the world—schemes for mutual reduction of armaments, new forms of economic co-operation which far transcended the frontiers of States.

That such a change had been effected in eight years was a remarkable phenomenon. Part of it could not be attributed to lapse of time. Hate was an exhausting passion. But he thought, nevertheless, that the result could not have been achieved if there had not been for the first time at the disposal of the men and women of Europe a new form of political machinery. It was by the machinery of the League of Nations that men and women of different nationalities learned the lesson of co-operation. For the first time in the history of the world an experiment was made as to whether it was not possible for men and women speaking different tongues, living in different places and with different interests to come constantly together to combine in a common interest.

Remarkable Results. Although it was too early to speak of the object having been achieved it was, he thought, remarkable that so much had been accomplished within eight years. The League of Nations was meeting with astounding success. It was the centre of European politics and to a certain extent, of the world's. In spite of the shrugs of statesmen and their officials in 1919 it had become a great centre where the statesmen of different countries came together to arrange their joint and common affairs. In spite of the efforts which had been made to set up counter organisations and to hinder its influence, the League of Nations was to-day the supreme factor in the international affairs of Europe.

The League of Nations was set up in the world to educate statesmen. Before the War, the statesmen of the great Powers hardly ever saw one another. They had no conception of the manner in which the mind of the other worked nor could they give any forecast as to how the other would react to any particular emergency. With their work centralised in their own capitals they looked at international politics from a very narrow standpoint.

To-day, this was all changed. The Council of the League of Nations, on which the great Powers were represented, and nine members of smaller Powers, met at least four times a year for a week or ten days at a time. The Assembly of the League of Nations, on which were forty-eight active members of the League, each representing leading nations, met for a whole month in September. So that there was a constant communion among the men who were responsible for the direction of the policies of the nations. He (the speaker), who had spent eight years in watching that process was astounded at the effect it had obviously had on the minds of European statesmen.

Growth Of Confidence. In this regard, the speaker gave several instances of changes of spirit in regard to the League which he had observed in leading British statesmen, instancing Lord Balfour and his "bored" demeanour at the Paris Conference as compared with the active part he took in the League's affairs at the present day. The same applied equally as strongly to Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who had

come to recognise that British policy was dependent on the safety and power of the League of Nations itself.

The result had been the bringing before the world for the first time of a new type of international statesman with a new point of view to add to international relationships. But it was not sufficient in politics to educate statesmen. The League of Nations would have failed in its purpose if it had confined itself to statesmen alone. But the great value of the institutions of the League lay in the fact that for the first time in the history of the world there had been open discussion of international politics. The most difficult and delicate problems of international relationships had been brought before the Council and the League of Nations. Problems which before the War, half the foreign offices in Europe would have been shocked at the idea of publicly discussing. Statesmen had been able to discuss in public the things which had most divided their nation so that not only they themselves but public opinion could be instructed in the causes of the division amongst them and the possibility of settlement.

Optimism And China. In this regard, the speaker instanced the introduction (in 1921) of the question of opium into the League by Mr. Sastri, the Indian delegate, at a time that great efforts were being made to get the Indian Government entirely to abolish the production and sale of opium. Mr. Sastri, in the course of his address instanced the case of China and the increase in the manufacture of opium there. It was a frank and open speech containing definite charges against a Government whose representative was present at the deliberations. China's representative (Dr. Wellington Koo) in reply took the only line that was open to him and, whilst admitting that there was a great deal of truth in what Mr. Sastri had stated, he asked how it was that opium had been introduced into China.

Dr. Wellington Koo then proceeded to review Anglo-Chinese relations during the nineteenth century from that point of view, touching on many delicate subjects some of which perhaps were not very palatable to the Anglo Saxons. Whilst not agreeing with much of Dr. Wellington Koo's interpretation of history he (the speaker) thought that it was a good thing that the question should be discussed openly. Before 1919 that sort of debate was practically impossible. It was now being applied with great success to delicate and dangerous international affairs, and public opinion was beginning to get a new conception of such subjects.

What The League Has Done. The League had greatly developed a new method of settling disputes between nations. If they were going to abolish war they were not going to do it merely by saying "There shall be no more war" or merely by talking about brotherly love and of people behaving better to the peoples of other nations than they did to those of their own nationality. When problems arose between nations there must be some means of settling them, some authority which could give a decision which men would not be able to defy. He would not like to say that this stage had as yet been reached—but he did say that they had gone a long way towards it.

It had been found that when nations brought their disputes to the League, not to accept an overriding decision against their will, but to have the dispute tried by their peers and to agree that there shall be no war until such decision has been given; it had been possible to arrive at settlements which had seemed almost hopeless. As twenty disputes between nations had not settled during the eight years of the League's life it had been possible to find new ways which could not possibly have been invented in 1919 of bringing combination between nations and of making war less and less necessary.

France and Germany. The lecturer referred to the entry of Germany into the League and said that the League was designed as a world-wide institution which could obviously not complete its task properly until all the nations, or practically all the nations, belonged to it. Herr Stresemann, M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain had been working side by side tackling not only French and German problems but all problems. The result had been that although not all of France and Germany had accepted the path of Locarno and the League of Nations the great mass of the population of these countries had determined to give this new way, this new route, their support.

In conclusion, the lecturer referred to the work of rehabilitation of the League in countries such as Austria and of how that work had been accomplished without—as without the League would have been the only means—forcing the domination of another power over the distressed countries. The League, from being a thing at which statesmen shrugged their shoulders and referred vaguely to impracticable idealists, had become a great instrument of international power. Whether it would be able to stand the strain to which it would be subjected in future no man could say. He suggested that it had done enough to show that it was only by that route that the world could be brought back to sanity and peace (applause).

QUESTIONS.

The Chairman then announced that the lecturer would be pleased to answer questions.

In reply to a question as to whether there was likelihood of America joining the League, the lecturer said that there was little likelihood of America joining for some considerable time. Its extraordinary constitution made it almost impossible for them to join as yet. But during two or three years there had been a profound change in opinion both on the part of the Government and the people and there were indications that the day would come when the United States would be one of the League's most foremost defenders.

Enforcing Decisions. Asked by another member of the audience whether the League had any effective means of enforcing its decisions, the lecturer said that this was one of the League's most foremost problems. Whilst there had been talk of an international Police force to enforce decisions, he thought that the main sanction of the League would always be public opinion. The parties to a dispute were themselves in honour bound and so long as the consciousness could be created that the maintenance of international peace was the League's chief interest he thought they need have no fear about the sanction behind the League of Nations.

Questioned with regard to the effect of the remaining outside the League of Nations of Russia, the lecturer said that it was a great calamity for the world. The League was just as much open to Russia as any other power. She had directed her energies almost entirely to destroying the League and from her point of view it was the only attitude she could adopt in her present frame of mind because the League stood between her and the international chaos which Communism sought to introduce.

China's Representation. Regarding the representation of China—a question which was raised by a student from the body of the Hall, the speaker said that Geneva desired most intensely that there should be some settlement in China on that question. Statesmen at Geneva were anxious that some compromise between the contending parties as to representation should be arrived at so that it might be representation of the whole country and not merely a faction. China was a member of the Assembly and last September had been elected to the Council for two years despite the difficulty of who should take the seat. It was of profound importance for the world and herself that China—representative of 430 millions should be represented adequately on the League. On the proposition of the Chairman a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried with acclamation.

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SHIPPING**SECTION.****TREATMENT OF PASSENGERS.****PHILIPPINES BILL TO QUIETEN CLAMOUR.**

An act supplementary to the proposed shipping bill, to govern the carrying of passengers by sea with a view to insuring their comfort and safety was on October 17 presented in the Philippine Senate by Senator Elpidio Quirino. Its sponsor says it is patterned after the congressional act of 1862.

The bill was introduced, according to Senator Quirino, to bring about immediate improvement in accommodations on inter-island vessels. The proposed measure is understood to have the approval of majority members of the legislature and its enactment is expected. It will be discussed at a meeting of the senate committee on navigation.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

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Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Sphinx" are reminded to send in their claims before November 2.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Benroch" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after November 4.

INTER-ISLAND SHIPPING.**GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN RECENT YEARS.**

Explaining that conditions in inter-island shipping have improved considerably during recent years and that the very mass of the people concerned with the present service and who have a right to be heard have not registered much widespread complaint. Senator Clarin, acting president of the senate, on October 17 declared that there is no strong reason for hasty action on shipping legislation.

Other responsible leaders, it was also understood from authoritative sources, have recently counselled their colleagues in the legislature to go slow with pending shipping bills. "In the first place," said Senator Clarin, the service of the local firms has been considerably improved, comparing shipping conditions now and those obtaining in the past. Before the Philippines used to travel in very small yachts, where the accommodations for third class passengers were simply unspeakable. At present, the conditions are very much better.

"It is also noticeable that there is no complaint is forth-coming from the mass of the people, particularly from those who do their traveling in the third class. Basing conclusions from the claim that the service is poor, these third class passengers have more cause to protest. But the fact is that only a few of those who travel in first class made complaints."

Senator Clarin also announced on October 17 that the senate will wait for the house bill creating an inter-island shipping board to study conditions. It was intimated that the house bill will be approved by the legislature before the present sessions end. It was pointed out that this measure appears to be the more acceptable form to both the opponents and supporters of the proposed ship law change. If the bill is passed, it would take the board at least six months to conduct an adequate study of shipping conditions.

At a caucus of majority solons it was decided to give everybody a free hand on the shipping question. In spite of the fact that no agreement could be reached by those present as to what measure should be adopted, Speaker Roxas gave assurances after the caucus that something will be done during this session. "Philippines Herald."

"DRY" SHIPS.

Evansville, Illinois, Oct. 20. As a move in further support of prohibition, the Women's Christian Temperance Society has voted to patronize only "dry ships" when delegates cross the Atlantic next summer on route to their thirteenth convention at Lausanne—United Press.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Jeyapore" left Singapore for this port on October 24 at 4 p.m. with the outward mails, and is due here on Monday at about 6 a.m.

The Dollar Line s.s. "President McKinley" sails for Seattle on November 2 at 1 a.m.

The s.s. "Porthos" is expected to arrive in Hong Kong on November 9.

SHIPPING LAWS.**PHILIPPINES CONTROVERSY: STILL RAGING.**

Fear that the proposed replacement of foreign vessels in the Philippines coastwise shipping law in the application of the United States coastwise shipping law in the Philippines is now spreading in legislative circles and threatens to defeat all efforts to liberalise the present shipping laws.

Representative Juan Alcazar, chairman of the house committee on navigation, has expressed such a fear. Some representatives from central Luzon provinces, notably those from Pangasinan, are also in the same frame of mind.

The possibility of the application of the American coastwise shipping law to the Philippines is not remote, because the American ship-owners will seek protection from the federal government, it was intimated.

Report circulated at the legislative building on October 22 was that all appointed representatives are in favour of radical changes in the shipping law.

The Briones inter-island shipping board bill, approved by the committee on navigation with the dissenting vote of Representative Alcazar, is so far the most popular measure in the house. Such influential leaders as Representative Quintin Paredes, chairman of the committee on rules, and Representative Leonardo Festin, chairman of the committee on provincial and municipal governments, are back of the bill.

EX-MANILA SCRIBE.**CROSSES ATLANTIC IN FIFTY FOOT SCHOONER.**

Braving the Atlantic in a fifty-foot schooner, Warwick M. Tompkins, former reporter for the "Manila Daily Bulletin," has returned to the United States from an extended tour of Europe. The trip was made on the schooner, "Primrose IV," owned by Frederick L. Ames, prominent New York society man.

Tompkins is well known as an experienced navigator and it is supposed that he acted in that capacity when the Primrose IV. took part in this year's Fastnet Race. The former Manila man was a member of the crew of the "Tom" Aiken's yawl Eleanor as far as New Guinea.

Since leaving the Philippine Islands, Tompkins has written several articles for "Yachting" and other magazines. He also was a navigator in one of the recent New York to Bermuda yacht races and took part in last year's Fastnet race.

The Primrose IV., in which the trans-Atlantic trip was made, is quite seaworthy and is an Alden designed schooner of the Malabar type. In addition to Tompkins and Ames, three other New York young men were aboard the vessel. They were: Francis Lafarge, John Bishop and Thomas Sherwin.

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EMPERESS OF ASIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 12
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 22	Feb. 25	Mar. 4
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 7	Mar. 10	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 25
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Mar. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 3	Apr. 6	Apr. 15

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE

\$120, \$112, \$83.

All first and second class rooms on the "Empress of Canada," "Empress of Asia" and "Empress of Russia" are fitted with hot and cold running water.

HONG HONG—MANILA SERVICE.

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Nov. 2	Nov. 4	EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 12
Nov. 22	Nov. 24	EMPERESS OF CANADA	Dec. 3

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS**TRAVELLERS CHEQUES****PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.**

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

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Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42 Cables: "NAUTILUS."

O. S. K.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
AMUR MARU Thursday, 10th November.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
LA PLATA MARU Tuesday, 1st November.
SANTOS MARU Friday, 2nd December.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
HONOLULU MARU (Calls at K'ehi) Friday, 4th November.
CELEBES MARU Saturday, 19th November.
SHINNOH MARU Tuesday, 22nd November.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
CANADA MARU Thursday, 1st December.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
TACOMA MARU Friday, 25th November.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.
PARIS MARU (from Shanghai) Friday, 11th November.
HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.
TAIKWA MARU Tuesday, 8th November, 10 a.m.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
JAPAN PORTS
ALTAI MARU Saturday, 12th November.
INDUS MARU Wednesday, 16th November.
KEELUNG Via SWATOW & AMOY.
KAIJO MARU Sunday, 30th October, 11 a.m.
HOZAN MARU Sunday, 6th November, 11 a.m.
TAKAO Via SWATOW & AMOY.
DELI MARU Thursday, 3rd November, 10 a.m.
TAKAO—Direct.
GANGES MARU Saturday, 26th November.
DAIREN Via TAKAO.
BUSHO MARU Beginning of November.
For further particulars please apply to—OSAKA SHOSHO KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 4085, 4086, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA" will be loading for Marseilles, St. Nazaire, Havre, Rotterdam, Hamburg, etc., on or about: 6th DECEMBER.

Further sailings: Expected on or about: Will leave homeward-bound on or about:

M.S. "MALAYA"	26th November	
S.S. "KINA"	17th December	
M.S. "JAVA"	15th January	
M.S. "PERU"	22nd February	
M.S. "ASIA"	14th March	

Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars, please apply to—JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD. Agents.

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New Season—Preserved Ginger.
Best quality—Prompt attention—Exporters.
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Factory—500-504, Canton Road, Yuenai, Tel. R. 569.

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
TAKING CARGO FOR

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WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
LAHORE	5,252	6th Nov.	Marseilles and London
DELTA	8,097	8th Nov.	Straits & Bombay
MACEONIA	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MONGOLIA	16,504	26th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,946	10th Dec.	Marseilles & London
KHIVA	9,135	17th Dec.	Straits & Bombay
KASHGAR	9,095	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MOREA	10,953	7th Jan.	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,144	7th Jan.	Straits & Bombay
DEVANHA	8,155	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MALWA	10,986	4th Feb.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MACEONIA	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marseilles & London
* KHIVA	9,135	10th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	8,985	17th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

* Passengers to Singapore only.
Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TALAMBA	8,018	13th Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
SANTHA	7,754	16th Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	4th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,956	2nd Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Dec.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, &
ARAFURA	6,000	27th Jan.	Melbourne.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

JEYPORE	5,318	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	6,956	8th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
TALMA	10,000	8th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Osaka
MANTUA	10,946	11th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHIVA	9,135	19th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,095	26th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
* ST. ALBANS	4,500	8th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MOREA	10,953	9th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KALYAN	9,144	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,155	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,986	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,114	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,985	28th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MACEONIA	11,120	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MONGOLIA	16,504	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MANTUA	10,946	2nd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MOREA	10,953	30th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,095	13th April	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,986	27th April	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,155	11th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

* Calls at Dalry.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, Passage, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

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AMERICAN & MANCHUKIAN LINE
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S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON"	Via Suez Canal	16th Nov.
S.S. "PHEMIUS"	Via Suez Canal	4th Dec.
S.S. "MACHAON"	Via Suez Canal	18th Dec.
S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE"	Via Suez Canal	26th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.
Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

WHARFAGE FEES.

NO EXEMPTION FOR NAVAL
CARGO.

IMPORTANT RULING.

No private boat handling cargo in any port of the Philippines will be exempt from wharfage fees even if the commodity handled is for use of the United States Government, according to a new ruling handed down by Vicente Aldanese, Insular Collector of Customs. According to the requirements of the law the ownership of the boat is the only consideration in the imposition of fees and not the purpose of the cargo handled, Mr. Aldanese held.

This new decision was made as a result of a protest filed by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, a Japanese shipping firm, against the payment of a wharfage fee of about P600. The fee was charged upon cement shipped to Guam for the United States Navy.

The Mitsui Bussan Company claimed that their cement cargo was exported not for commercial purposes but for the use of the United States Government and should therefore be exempt from fee. Investigation conducted by the Bureau of Customs showed that the cement was really contracted by the United States Navy with the Mitsui Bussan company for shipment to Guam.

Vicente Aldanese, however, held that the use of the cement for Government purposes does not exempt the ship handling such cargo from wharfage tax. He maintained that no provision of the law exempts a private boat entering in contract with the Government from wharfage fee.

It was also held that the wharfage fee is a form of a tax levied on all private boats entering a port of entry of the Philippines regardless of the purpose of the cargo they handled.

"FORCE MAJEURE."

GROUNDING OF STEAMER IN
TYPHOON.

The grounding of the s.s. "Bicol" of the Manila Railroad Company at Pasacao, "Camarines Sur," is due to "force majeure," according to Fernando Quinsig, captain of the ill-fated vessel, in a protest filed in the office of the surveyor of the port of Manila. The accident occurred during the last typhoon on October 8, which swept over southern Luzon and skirted the city.

According to the protest, the s.s. "Bicol," sailed on October 7 from Alonerons, "Tayabas" for Pasacao, "Camarines Sur" with very good weather, carrying general cargo and passengers. They arrived at Pasacao at about 6.30 a.m., on October 8. They loaded cargo at Pasacao and at about 2.20 a.m., the next day started for Alonerons.

After they had cleared the docks and were some distance from the shore, they were suddenly arrested by strong winds, which tossed the boat. It seemed for a moment that the boat would not be able to ride the waves and would founder. They eventually lost control of the ship and it later became evident that she was heading for Refugio Island near the city. It was feared that stranding was imminent, the captain tried to turn the boat so as to head around the islands and thus prevent stranding.

The manoeuvre, however, was not effected as the strong winds and current kept the boat away from the desired position. They were drifted to the channel between the island and Balongo. Here the bow was turned back to towards Pasacao and the boat drifted and struck the island.

NEW SHIP.

ADDED TO P. I. COASTWISE
FLEET.

Philippine shipping tonnage is increased by 1,240 tons with the acquisition of the steamer "Kokiri" by Madrigal and Company from Sydney, Australia.

After being registered in conformity with the local Customs regulations, the "Kokiri" will be immediately placed in active service and will possibly go on the Manila-Albay run.

The "Kokiri" was built in England and is classified as 100-A in the Lloyd Register. She is well equipped with modern appliances such as wireless and other facilities so that there is no necessity of her being reconducted, according to Captain Arana who brought the ship all the way from Sydney to Manila.

SAILBOATS WRECKED.

TWO PERSONS DROWNED OFF
COAST OF TAYABAS.

Two sailboats were wrecked on the coast of Tayabas during the typhoon of October 5, resulting in the drowning of two persons and loss of considerable cargo, according to belated constabulary reports. The sailboat "Hayuan" with a crew of four, was loaded with 240 sacks of copra when it foundered near barrio Cagayan, Mauban. The pilot, Leon Leonilla, having been absent from the boat at the time of the accident, has been charged with homicide by reckless negligence as a result of the death of Tomas Gonzales, one of the crew. The two other members of the crew were able to swim to safety.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE.

SERVICE TO BE RESUMED TO
MANILA.

EARLY IN DECEMBER.

Resumption of the Java Pacific line service to the Pacific coast ports from Manila is announced by Meerkamp and Company, Manila agents for this line. The new service will be started again by the steamer "Bintang" which is due from Java about the early part of December.

The service is for every two months, but this will be made monthly if it proves profitable, according to K. V. D. Boogaard, shipping manager of Meerkamp and Company. Ships will come from Java and from there will proceed direct to San Francisco and Los Angeles, omitting the usual calls at China and Japan. With this arrangement, a faster service to the United States Pacific coast will be assured, according to Mr. Boogaard. The Java Pacific Line is well known in the Orient and the Pacific coast where agencies are still being maintained at present. Some five years, ships of this line regularly touched at Manila where big volume of cargo such as hemp, copra, coconut, oil and cigars was picked up for carriage to the Pacific seaboard.

PORT OF CEBU.

AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME
APPROVED BY OWNERS.

The Associated Steamship Lines endorse the plan for the improvement of the Cebu port and asks the legislature to approve immediately. In a letter to Representative Paulino Gullas, author of the bill calling for the issuance of P.8,000,000 bonds to finance the project.

The letter, signed by E. W. Lattie, head of the company, follows:

"Whereas it has come to the attention of the Associated Steamship Lines that there is for consideration House Bill No. 2797, providing for a bond issue of eight million pesos (P.8,000,000) to be made available for the increase in docking facilities and harbour improvements of the port of Cebu, as evidenced by a plan already approved by the Bureau of Public Works;

"Now, therefore, the Associated Steamship Lines representing practically all foreign shipping companies berthing vessels in Cebu, feeling the urgent need of such proposed improvements, gives its hearty endorsement to the proposed bill and urgently recommends its adoption by the Legislature of the Philippine Islands and subsequent prompt execution of the projected work."

TRAGIC DRAMA.

SECOND MATE RUNS AMOK AT
WEST AFRICA.

Paris, Oct. 1.

A tragic drama of the tropics is revealed in a report from French West Africa.

As the French cargo steamer "Beau Soleil" was approaching the Gabon coast on September 25, the second mate mounted the bridge, and, without uttering a word, shot the captain dead with a revolver, also the wireless operator, who rushed up on hearing the shot.

The second mate then jumped into the sea and was drowned.

The chief engineer had died some days before of a mysterious complaint which nobody was able to diagnose.

Being short of officers, the "Beau Soleil" took refuge in the nearest port.

ARGENTINE CANAL SCHEME.

Washington, Aug. 30.

The Argentine Government has decided, according to advices, to construct the Costanera Canal through its Ministry of Public Works, thereby accomplishing a considerable saving as compared with the cost of the work by private contractors.

The canal was first projected in 1920, but the project was only definitely approved on August 3, 1923. Once completed, it will be of great benefit to vessels proceeding up river, since it almost reduces by half the present route, as well as affording protection to small craft from the tides sometimes experienced in the River Plate. The canal begins at the northern part of the new port of Buenos Aires, follows the natural current of the river, reaches the delta at Tren Rucas, and proceeds by the Union Canal to the Rio Parana de las Palomas. Dredging has already been carried out in part, the average depth being 10 feet, and the sand which is taken from the bed by tubes to the coast will be used in the construction of the "Avenida Costanera." This year's Budget provides for an expenditure of 2,000,000 pesos for the canal.

CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO',
ANTWERP LONDON, STRAITS
& PHILIPPINES.

THE Steamship

"DENRECH" Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk to the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 4th November, 1927, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Insured on or before the 18th November, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th November, 1927, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 28th October, 1927.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE Steamship

"SI-KIANG" BRINGING CARGO from Dunkirk, Middlesbrough, London, Manchester, etc.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the HONG KONG KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., KOWLOON, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before MONDAY, the 31st instant, or they will not be recognized.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 28th October, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE, Agent.

Hong Kong, 22nd October, 1927.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE Steamship

"SPHINX" BRINGING CARGO from Marseilles, etc.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the HONG KONG KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., KOWLOON, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

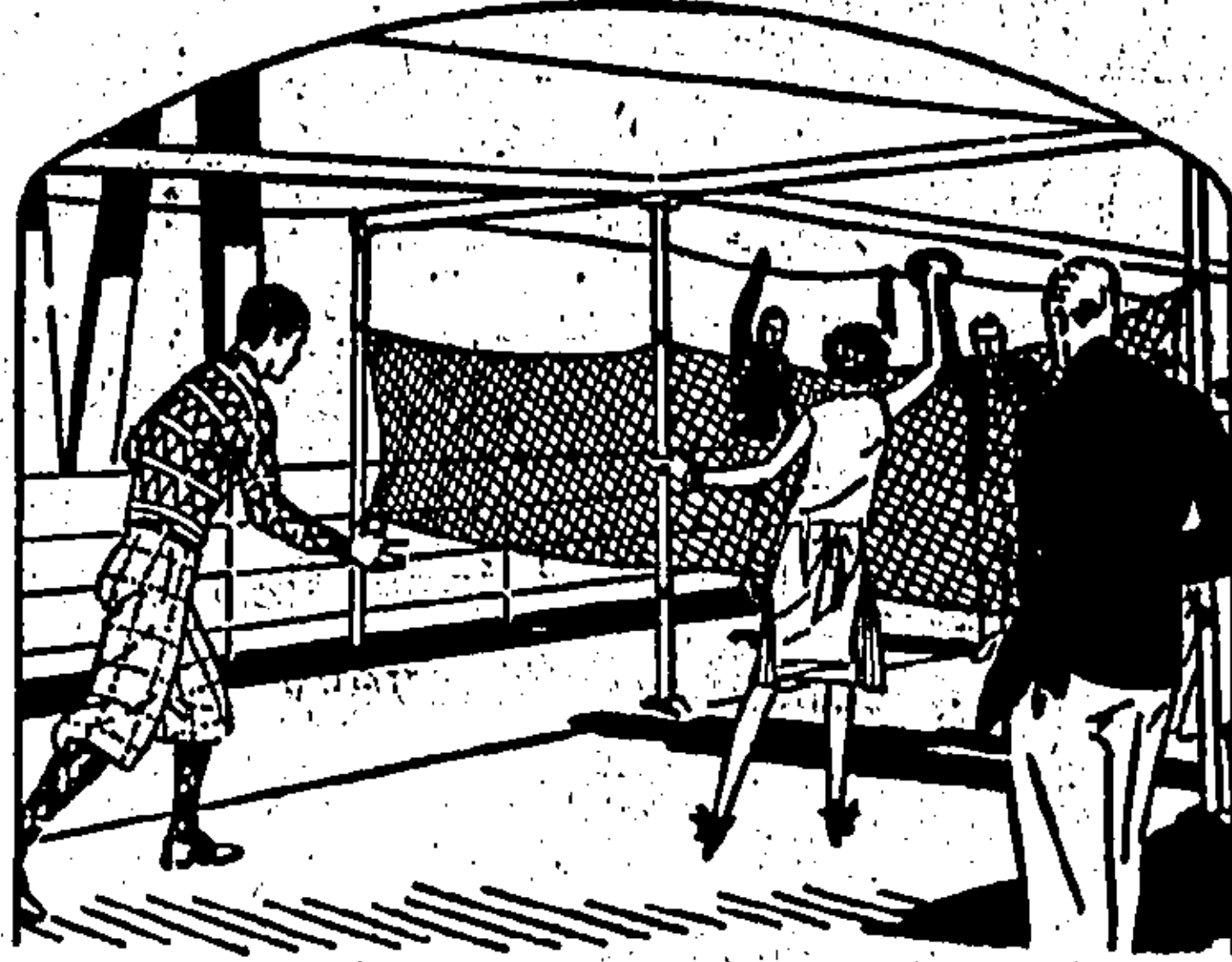
All claims must be sent in to me on or before THURSDAY, the 3rd November, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on MONDAY, the 31st October, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE, Agent.

Hong Kong, 25th October, 1927.



Not An Idle Moment

An exciting match of tennis, a game of shuffleboard, or quoits—then a turn about the decks. You will keenly appreciate the unrestricted opportunity for recreation and exercise aboard the giant President Liners.

The magnificent President Liners are broad of beam and exceptionally steady. All are oil burners, swift express liners. The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and inviting. All staterooms are outside, splendidly furnished and equipped with beds—not berths. Each room has hot and cold running water, also fans, wardrobe, thermos bottles and reading lamps. Private bath and showers in connection with many rooms perfect the travel comfort of these giant passenger liners. The Cuisine is world famous. The deliciously prepared menus will delight you. And how the orchestra adds zest to your dining. The decks are spacious. The Glass-enclosed Promenade always popular. Deck sports, open air swimming pool, movies, evening dances—everything has been done to make your trip a happy one. Unexcelled anywhere—is the courteous and efficient service accorded you by the trained personnel aboard the President Liners. The great frequency of sailings and the liberal stopover privileges of the Dollar, Steamship and American Mail Lines have made these giant passenger liners outstandingly popular among travelers.

WEEKLY TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

To SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES	To SEATTLE and VICTORIA
The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu	The Short, Straight Route to America
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays	Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays
Pres. Jefferson Nov. 8th	Pres. McKinley Nov. 2nd
Pres. Lincoln Nov. 22nd	Pres. Grant Nov. 15th
Pres. Madison Dec. 6th	Pres. Cleveland Nov. 30th
Pres. Jackson Dec. 20th	Pres. Pierce Dec. 14th

Special Through Rates to Europe, via United States, £170, £112. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of railway lines across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

To EUROPE and NEW YORK

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays via Manila, Straits, Cebu, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and New York	Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays
Pres. Hayes Nov. 8th 6 a.m.	Pres. Garfield Dec. 20th 8 a.m.
Pres. Folk Nov. 22nd 8 a.m.	Pres. Grant Nov. 15th 6 a.m.
Pres. Adams Dec. 6th 8 a.m.	Pres. Harrison Jan. 3rd 6 a.m.
Pres. Grant Nov. 8th 6 p.m.	Pres. Lincoln Nov. 14th 6 p.m.
Pres. Hayes Nov. 22nd 6 p.m.	Pres. Grant Nov. 22nd 8 a.m.
Pres. Grant Nov. 8th 6 p.m.	Pres. Cleveland Nov. 22nd 6 p.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information Apply to
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Ground Floor
Telephone Central 2477, 2478 and 795
Cable Address "Dollar"

Dollar Steamship Line and American Mail Line

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

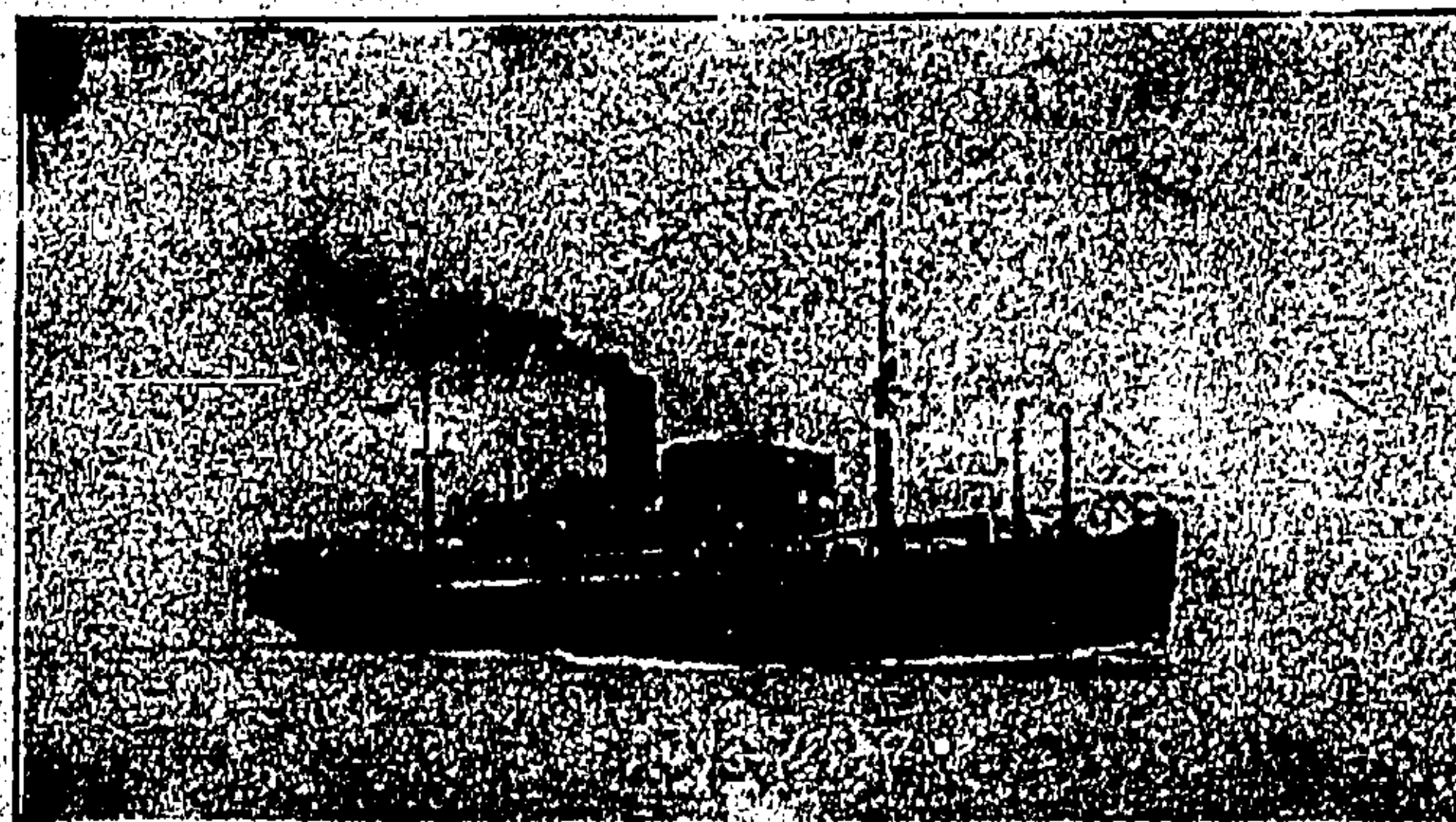
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
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Shipyard: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Tel. Kowloon No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
Hong Kong, April 1, 1924.

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S.S. "TAIPING."

Speed 14.77 L.H.P. 4090 D.W. 4215 tons.

Built and engine by the Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

E. M. DYER, B.S., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.



SOUTHWELL'S LEMON & ORANGE SQUASHES.

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good
COCKTAIL.

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JADE MERCHANT

Specialises in High-Class Jades,
Jewellery, Ivory, Amber, Agate, Crystal
and Curiosities.

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Tel. C. 1908.

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AND DINING

A DINNER DANCE

will be held on

Saturday, October 29th.

Midle de Coudar

and partner

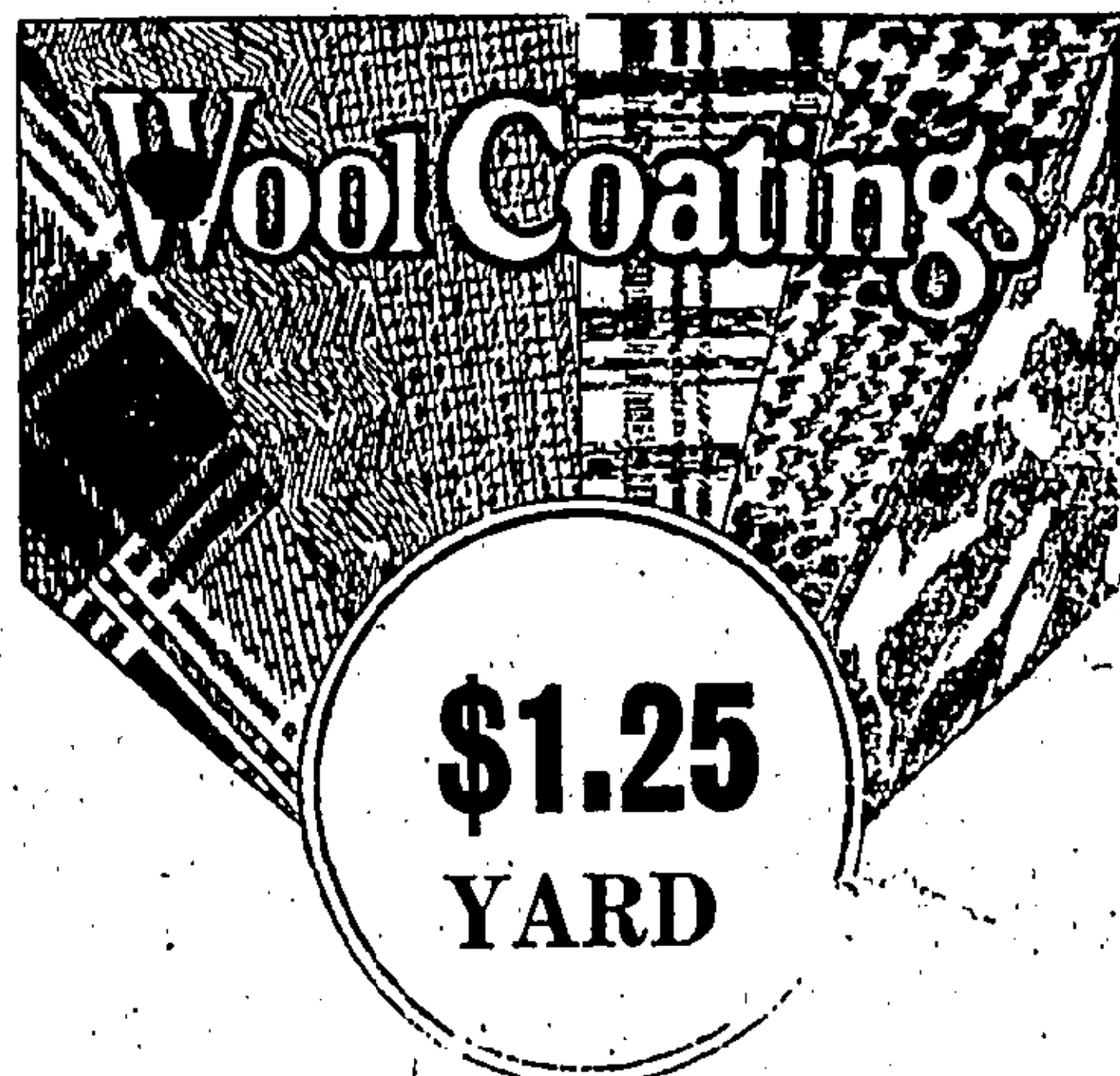
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Latest Ball Room Dances
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1,200 Yards.

TWEED SUITINGS and COATINGS in Plain and
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The China Mail

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Hong Kong, Saturday, October 28, 1927.

KOWLOON'S BUSES.

The Puisne Judge's comment in the course of a Summary Court case revives a problem which received a good deal of attention towards the end of last year when the licences held by the three Bus Companies in Kowloon were about to expire. The Government at first announced its intention not to renew those licences but to hand over the monopoly to one Company to inaugurate a system more in keeping with the size and importance of the peninsula. There was at one time a possibility of the Tramway Company undertaking to provide trackless cars but as this did not eventuate the Government eventually renewed the licences of the three Companies on the undertaking that the small type of bus should be gradually superseded by larger and more commodious types. There was a feeling in Kowloon that the limitation of the monopoly to one controlling interest would be more satisfactory in that one season ticket would suffice for travelling between various stages, whereas, with three Companies in operation, considerable delay is often experienced in waiting for a car of the particular Company to which one's ticket is applicable. The disappointment caused by the Government's change of front was mitigated to a certain extent, however, by the stipulation regarding the purchase of a certain number of British cars of superior design and greater capacity which were to supersede the smaller type of buses in the ratio of three to one—three of the small ones to be taken off for every new British car put on the run. A certain number of the British cars were to be on the run at the beginning

of 1927 and more were to be provided during the year and following years, gradually eliminating the smaller type altogether. This was the rough text of the agreement by which the three Bus Companies continued to operate. Industrial troubles at home prevented delivery of the British cars being made absolutely to time but those that have been put on the run have fulfilled the highest expectations of those who advocated their use. They are comfortable, of good appearance, and far safer than the older type which, according to the evidence of the Inspector whose duty it is to pass them as serviceable, are inclined to be top-heavy when fully loaded and, in typhoon weather, are liable to turn over. The question then arises as to whether the Government adopted the right attitude in allowing the small buses to remain on the roads at all. They were admittedly in some what of a dilemma. It is doubtful in the first place whether the capital would have been available for instituting a service of entirely British cars at the beginning of the year and in the second place it is even more doubtful, in view of the delay in obtaining the buses now in service, whether British firms at home could have supplied enough to meet Kowloon's needs before the beginning of the year. The Government adopted the policy of compromise and allowed the small buses on the road on condition that they should be gradually taken off as newer buses arrived. This, on the face of it, seemed a sensible solution but it is doubtful if the Government realised to the full the considerations which arose out of the hearing of the Summary Court case concerning an accident in which one of the small types of buses was involved. The Traffic Officer whose duty it is to pass out the buses and see that all is in order before they are allowed on the roads practically admitted that if he had his way the small type of bus would not be allowed on the road at all in that he states they are unsuitable for traffic and liable to turn over in exceptionally heavy gusts of wind or when in a collision, which cars of a more stable nature would bear up against. The Inspector quoted instances of buses turning over to bear out his case. Such an admission, as His Honour the Judge pointed out, shows that an important point involving the safety of the public has been ignored or not fully appreciated. If the buses are dangerous then they should never be on the roads at all and

the Government should have made provision for their entire elimination long before the licences in question were due for renewal. It is unbelievable that the traffic officer in question should have held the views he deposed to in Court without having given expression to them before his superior officers. And it is equally unbelievable that the Police Department, if convinced of the reasonableness of his expert advice, should not have passed on the information to the responsible Government officials. It is true that provision has been made for the gradual elimination of the small type of bus but whilst that process of elimination is in progress there may be many more cases of accidents which might have been avoided if the buses were of more stable construction. The problem is one that calls for the Government's earnest consideration and the least that can be done is to speed up the process of elimination and the supply of British cars in order that the public may be relieved at the earliest possible moment from the necessity—for it is a necessity if they are not to experience considerable delay in waiting for the arrival at various stages of the larger buses—of running the risks which the traffic inspector's evidence would indicate that they do run in times of typhoon weather and under other special circumstances which cannot be guaranteed against.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—It is a happy coincidence that while the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference, as telegraphically reported yesterday, is interesting itself in the trials of fertilisers throughout the Empire and elsewhere, this little outpost of Empire is experimenting with fertilisers with a view to increase the productivity of the soil.

Thanks to the co-operation of the nitrate expert to the Chilean Government, Mr. Penafiel, and by kind permission of Lady Ho Tung, experiments are being carried out at Sheung Shui as to the possibilities of nitrates in improving the sterile soil of the New Territories.

Unfortunately, there has been considerable delay in obtaining a sample supply of nitrates though both Mr. Guzman de Cruchaga, the Chilean Consul in Hong Kong, and his successor Mr. S. de Ossa, who are both keen on giving convincing proofs of the value of Chilean nitrates to the farmers of the New Territories, have done their best to obtain it. Although late, at the beginning of this month, Mr. Penafiel began work in a small piece of land within the exhibition grounds of the forthcoming Agricultural show. If conditions continue favourable it is hoped the plants will have flourished sufficiently by the first week in December to furnish a demonstration of the differences in vegetable raised with different kinds of fertilisers.

According to present arrangements the official opening of the Show, which is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, will take place at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, December 7 next.

While Sir Brunner Mond is taking a leading part in the Agricultural Conference in London, his Hong Kong firm is showing practical interest in, and giving material support to, the organisers of the New Territories Show. This being an initial effort in Hong Kong, the promoters will need all the assistance they can get from commercial and other firms in the Colony, and also from individuals, to make the exhibition a complete success.

Yours, etc.,

J. P. BRAGA,

Hon. English Secretary,
N. T. Agricultural Show, 1927,
Hong Kong, Oct. 28.

POPPY DAY APPEAL.

EARL HAIG'S MESSAGE TO
HONG KONG.

The Poppy Sub-Committee of the local branch of the British Legion have received the following message from Earl Haig in connection with their appeal for funds on Armistice Day.

"Recalling with deep appreciation the splendid help given in the past to Poppy Day Fund by Hong Kong and associated areas in China feel sure that in spite of local difficulties you will support us as usual."
Haig, F.M.

A YEAR'S GOOD WORK

ST. PETER'S CHURCH YOUNG MEN'S CLUB.

COMING GARDEN FETE.

About ten months ago, many of the young people of Hong Kong were at a loss to know how they could get to know each other better and where they could spend their evenings and week-ends. The Colony did not offer a club-house of this kind to promote friendship among the young folks of every race or creed.

Although there were the European and Chinese Y.M.C.A. and other Recreation institutions, the need was felt for a Club with membership open to all, irrespective of race or creed.

This gap in the Colony's social life was realised by Mr. Geo. Zimmermann and a few other enterprising young men, with the result that they got together and in spite of very great difficulties, the St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club came into being on February 12 last year.

Three Objects.
The Club, it may be remembered, was formed with three objects; first, to uphold and further the cause of Christian manhood; secondly, to deepen the spiritual life and power of its members; thirdly, to band Christians together in a common effort to promote the Glory of God and to help forward the work of the St. Peter's Church. Coupled with this is the desire to promote opportunity for fellowship and to foster a spirit of brotherhood among its members.

Although the Club is only eight months old, it has done a great deal already and has firmly established itself in the life of the Colony. One of the Club's great aims is to be friendly and helpful to those who are physically afflicted. It was not very long ago that the inmates of the Kowloon Blind Home for Girls were given a day's outing at Shek-O. The happy time spent in the sunshine and the fragrance of the hills will, no doubt, be long remembered by the blind girls. They were also much touched by the friendly spirit which prompted the St. Peter's Club members to devote a day solely to their entertainment.

Always to the fore in doing good, the St. Peter's Club is to hold a Fete on November 12 in the grounds of the Club's premises in aid of funds to enable them to form a new division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, also for the repair of the St. Peter's Church and to give the Kowloon Blind girls a Christmas treat.

A new division of the Ambulance Brigade will be really useful in the Colony. Accidents are often occurring in the streets and people efficiently trained to render first aid are often able to save much suffering and even life.

Funds Needed.
Funds are needed and in order to give "something for something" the Fete is being organised. There will be plenty of attractions; among them is the miniature Rifle Range where shots at a nominal charge will yield successful marksmen very useful and pretty trophies. Two handsome silver cups will also be given away. These were donated by some kind gentlemen who would remain anonymous.

A visit to the Fete at No. 1 Oakland's Path on November 12 can be strongly recommended and no matter whether you spend ten cents or \$100, you will have a good return for your money and the satisfaction to know that the proceeds are going to good causes.

The St. Peter's Club is working for the betterment of the young people of the Colony and therefore is deserving of support.

THE NEW DEAN.

ARRIVING HERE IN
DECEMBER.

The Rev. Alfred Swann, vicar of Liversedge, Yorks, since 1924, has been appointed Dean of Hong Kong Cathedral and Archdeacon for English work in the diocese of Victoria, Hong Kong.

He was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1915. He read medicine for three years. During the War he joined the Navy and, after serving as an A.R. for a year, was for three years an officer, and received the D.S.C. for his part in the Zeebrugge raid. After the War he was at Westcott House, Cambridge, for his ordination, and before going to Liversedge was a curate at Kirkstun, near Huddersfield. At Cambridge he was President of the University Boat Club and won a half-Blue for running. His wife is a daughter of Bishop Abraham, an recently Suffragan Bishop of Derby, and a niece of the present Bishops of St. Albans and Kensington. Mr. and Mrs. Swann hope to leave for Hong Kong early in December.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE MADE.

There is no better medicine made for colds than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan; it soothes the inflamed membrane, loosens the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and restores the system to a healthy condition. For sale every where.

WELL GUARDED.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TAKES
PRECAUTIONS.

TO PROTECT NEW U.S. ENVOY.

Laredo, Texas, Oct. 20.
Unusual precautions are being taken to guard a train carrying the new American Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, who will cross the border from the United States into Mexico on Saturday.

The Mexican Government will provide a strong military escort to guard against attack by rebels or bandits. Ambassador Morrow, prominent through a partnership in the financial firm of Morgan and also as a close unofficial White House adviser during the Coolidge administration, is considered a valuable man for the new post.

It is understood that the President in sending Morrow was influenced largely by the nature of the oil and lands dispute which has strained the relations between Mexico City and Washington.

As this dispute is basically an economic and property rights issue, it was considered that Morrow with his experience and standing as an international financier would be eminently qualified to handle the unique diplomatic problems confronting the new American Ambassador to Mexico City.

The dispute, which Morrow will try to settle, is at present deadlocked. The United States having warned Mexico that it would not tolerate seizure of American properties for non-compliance with executive regulations as provided in the oil-land laws.

Mexico has refrained from such "overt acts," pending the decision by the Mexican Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the law which is disapproved by Washington. —United Press

AIR FLIGHTS.

AUSTRALIAN VENTURE
TERMINED SUICIDAL.

AN OUTSPOKEN NEWSPAPER.

Sydney, Oct. 19.

Kingsford Smith's proposed aeroplane journey from Oakland, California, to Australia was today editorially characterised as "suicidal" by the "Daily Guardian."

The "Guardian" said that such a flight has only the most remote chances of success, and that in any event it is worthless except as a stunt. —United Press

French Airmen.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 20.

Costes and L. Brix, French aviators who flew from Africa to South America, arrived today after an interrupted flight across Brazil.

The last leg of their flight was from Petrolas. —United Press

FLOOD DAMAGE.

SECRETARY OF WAR GOES TO
ARKANSAS AREA.

Stuttgart, Arkansas, Oct. 20.

Dwight F. Davis of Arkansas, Secretary of War, to-day began an extensive inspection of damage wrought by the recent Mississippi river floods with a view to obtaining information on which the War Department may base a general plan for flood control.

This plan will be submitted to Congress when it meets in November and it is expected that funds will be appropriated for putting it into effect.

Davis' inspection is based on the idea that past schemes for Mississippi river flood control have been little more than stop-gaps and that something more fundamental in nature must be devised before danger of further damaging floods can be considered averted.

The levee system has at many points only resulted in building up the river to a point higher than the surrounding country, due to accumulated silt. An ideal plan should cause the river to scour itself out and obviate necessity for dredging wholly or in part, it is felt. Narrowing the banks and keeping the channel deep is the general plan which seems to meet with most approval. —United Press

VISCOUNT CECIL.

BRITISH EXPENDITURE ON
ARMAMENTS.

London, Oct. 21.

In a speech delivered to-day before the League of Nations Union Viscount Cecil declared that Great Britain alone is, with the possible exception of Soviet Russia, spending more money upon armaments now than in 1919.

World peace cannot be expected under such conditions, Viscount Cecil declared.

The speaker said that every year, seventy per cent. of Britain's taxes are used to pay off something on the War or other war debts or to prepare for future wars.

Viscount Cecil's recent resignation from the Cabinet came as a climax to his opposition to the present British policy concerning armaments, and was specifically directed as a protest against what he considered the impossible instructions he received while at Geneva attending the President Coolidge's Three Power Disarmament Conference on naval affairs. "These instructions, he said, gave no chance for a successful outcome of the meeting." —United Press

HONG KONG DIARY

(Continued from Page 1.)

Kwangtung Province putting their house in order and entering into friendly and remunerative negotiation with ourselves. However, there is never any telling when any military leader, once he has arms and money (men are plentiful enough) will break out upon a plan of conquest, as witness the recent action of the head of the Model Province of Shansi, which has been in a state of peace, and has prospered in consequence, over a dozen years, during which period every other region in the country has had its share of armed conflict and bandit activity.

Again has the subject of Darwinism come to the fore, thanks to Sir Arthur Keith, the brilliant President of the British Association, and again has the Church been drawn into the controversy. That scene at St. Paul's I read about was indeed unfortunate, and perhaps the question of evolution would not have been raised had not the Archbishop of Canterbury slightly referred to the Bishop of Birmingham's "gorilla sermon." In so doing, His Grace asked for trouble, and seems to have got it, although we shall not really know how the clerical war waged until we get the Home papers. In all events, although professional opponents of Christianity may not like it, the resurrection of the matter will do the Church no harm. It will let in some daylight and fresh air on a subject which the aforesaid professional opponents are apt to burke. If I thought any of our local Clergy would put before us an exposition on this and other readjustments of the traditional Christian dogma, I think I would attend.

To that prison-like edifice known as the Theatre Royal to see "Bobby" Salisbury and his company in "No, No, Nanette!" The wife, it seems, had eyes only for the frocks. It was evident even to my untutored gaze that the ladies' garments were not of the China-side made up variety. It appears they have come straight from London. The wife was struck with a pretty crepe de Chine creation trimmed



with soft fur, and observed that the walking skirts, most of them pleated at front and side, displayed no extra length, despite what we have heard to this effect. There was also a dainty flower patterned voile in orchid.

I observe that Saturday, whilst we are withdrawing some of our military forces from China, other nations are augmenting theirs. Our action, I take it, is indicative that, so far as we are concerned, the country is more settled than it was. Other countries' action, also take it, is not necessarily indicative that they consider the situation graver than it was, but that they do not intend to be caught napping. In the case of France, the increase does not appear a very important one, amounting to but a couple of hundred Colonial troops for Hankow. But what a different story there would be to tell if Britain had had a like number of soldiery at the Port in those dark days of January last!

Am off with the wife to the boxing to-night, a sport we both love. When here before never used to miss one of these tournaments, and have spent some pleasant hours in the gym. Mickey Hunt used to love watching the lads train. I remember when we had "Matty" Smith down here. Gee, that boy nearly broke our hearts. I'm tipping Nixon for the big fight.

—H. C.

COMFORT FOR THE AGED.

Old people are easily tired out and weakened by coughing. For them there is much comfort in a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It stops those weakening coughs that keep them awake nights and wear out their strength. Every one knows it contains no narcotics. More bottles of it are used each year than of any similar cough medicine. Sold every where.

CASUS BELLI.

(Continued from Page 1.)

As it happened, Hankow and Chiang Kai-shek never got to grips. The latter established his government at Nanking and preferred instead to maintain the attack against the North.

Hopes Exceeded. Hankow was not idle, troops also being sent north (but inland from Nanking) into Honan.

It still could be said that the two Nationalist Governments were fighting the North. Hankow, however, was not serious, because Tang Seng-chi—as the general with the biggest command in the Hankow army—never wanted to move further north.

He had hoped to rule Hunan. Now he also held Hupeh and a part of the Yangtze.

Then came the negotiations for re-uniting the Nanking and Hankow factions into one Nationalist Government. The Nanking leaders sacrificed Chiang Kai-shek to bring about reconciliation.

Veritable Bombshell. More conferences followed and the stage seemed set for a heart-to-heart talk.

The very next development was the declaration of war by Nanking against Tang Seng-chi. This came as a veritable bombshell, relegating into the background the politicians who had been making peace.

So now the struggle resolves itself into an actual trial of strength between the armies at Nanking's disposal and those paid by General Tang Seng-chi of Hankow.

Tang Seng-chi is, most certainly, a hindrance to Nationalist unity. At least that is what Nanking will say. His own views have yet to be published. Probably he will maintain that he was all along prepared to come into line with Nanking—but, on his own terms.

While the parleys were in progress, he sent several armies eastwards down the Yangtze River, dispossessing Nanking garrisons wherever necessary. This mode of conquest is put down to Tang Seng-chi's desire to step into the position vacated by Chiang Kai-shek, with autocratic command over every Nationalist soldier.

Road to the Sea. Those Hankow armies which went slowly down the Yangtze to Wuhu, which is only 55 miles from Nanking, were to have supported Tang Seng-chi's claim to be commander-in-chief, if Nanking had been willing to submit to him in the interests of unity.

Down the Yangtze is the only direction in which Tang Seng-chi prays for expansion, as it gives him access to the sea. He knows his own limitations and is always prepared to put up with friction and annoyance, if only to bide his time, but passage to the sea is imperative to his aspirations.

Patience Exhausted. The limit of the patience of Nanking's generals has been reached, through Tang Seng-chi's stubbornness.

Tang Seng-chi had encroached too far on their sphere and had trod once too often on their toes. Within a week, Nanking has pushed back Tang Seng-chi's army about 100 miles. The retreating force is not attempting to put up resistance and military observers predict that a stand will not be made till the rival columns are within 100 miles of Hankow.

The Only Alternative. What of the consequences? Nanking has little left of what it had in the heyday of Chiang Kai-shek. There is no room for manipulating. The only alternative is to settle with Tang Seng-chi once and for all or perish in the attempt.

Should Nanking win, Nationalist prestige will be appreciably enhanced. Should Hankow win, the disruption of the Nationalist Party will accelerate tremendously.

To-day, the odds are on Nanking's side, with about 100,000 men against Tang Seng-chi's 80,000. But anything may happen in a war of this kind and there are many surprise factors, from within or without, which can never be taken into consideration.

EUROPE'S COINAGE.

NEW DENOMINATIONS APPEAR.

London, Yesterday. Another new monetary denomination has been added to Europe's post-war coinage. As Austria has reverted to the ancient "schilling," Hungary has her "pengo" and Belgium the "Belga" now Poland has reintroduced the "ducet."

Warsaw, Yesterday. Reuters' correspondent states the Cabinet has approved an ordinance altering the monetary situation by virtue of a stabilization plan making the right to mint money an exclusive state privilege. Gold coins will be issued in denominations of 100, 50 and 25 zlotys, the last mentioned to be known as the "ducet"—Reuters.

LITTLE CHANGE.

YANGTZE WAR BETWEEN NATIONALISTS.

FENGTIEN STOCK RISES.

No appreciable change has occurred in the China war situation. Along the Yangtze, the Nanking armies are still advancing against Hankow.

Up in the North, the Fengtien stock has risen. Reuters reports Shantung troops in action at Chengchow. The very fact that pro-Fengtien troops have reached Chengchow is significant and the "Christian general" must be falling back.

LARGE RESERVES.

Nanking Still Moving Troops Up the Yangtze.

Nanking has a comparatively large number of troops in reserve. A British Naval wireless message of Thursday said that Nanking forces continued to advance in considerable numbers up the Yangtze between the ports of Tatum (117 miles above Nanking) and Anking (which is 163 miles above Nanking and 281 miles below Hankow).

Yesterday (also according to the wireless), 2,200 Nanking men—instead of being moved up the Yangtze—crossed the River (from Nanking, on the south bank) over to Pukow, on the north bank, presumably for service up the Tientsin-Pukow Railway against Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, who supports Fengtien.

Concession Occupied. On Thursday, the British Concession area in Chinkiang (which is 45 miles below Nanking) was occupied by 7,000 pro-Nanking troops, belonging to the 1st Army, who had been brought up to the Yangtze from the Shanghai zone. The wireless adds that about 25,000 pro-Nanking troops were then in Chinkiang.

A despatch of yesterday confirms the concentration and movements of Nanking troops at Chinkiang.

Orderly Retreat. According to Chinese reports, the Hankow units retreating before Nanking's advance have managed to cross over from the south bank to the north bank of the Yangtze, the respective armies maintaining contact and retiring up-river in orderly manner.

Naval observers think that the Hankow troops will make a stand at Wusueh which is west of Poyang Lake and above Kiukiang. Wusueh is about 100 miles below Hankow.

General Ho Chien.

Shanghai, Yesterday. The Kuo Min News Agency states that General Ho Chien, commanding the 35th Army, has sent a delegate to Nanking to discuss his surrender.—Reuters.

[Note: The 35th Army is on the Hankow side pitted against Nanking.]

UPPER RIVER.

Pro-Hankow Garrisons to Serve in Campaign.

On the upper stretches of the Yangtze, there are indications that the pro-Hankow garrison (men of the 3rd Army) at Shasi (287 miles above Hankow) and Ichang (83 miles above Shasi) will be withdrawn to Hankow for service against Nanking. Units are being concentrated at these two ports, says the Naval wireless, prior to being moved down-river.

FENGTIEN THRUSTS.

Moves at Kalgan: Chochow Position.

In the war between Fengtien and Shansi, activity is believed to have been revived along the Peking-Suiyuan Railway (northern sector), where Fengtien troops are making thrusts westwards beyond Kalgan.

Chinese cables say that Chochow (40 miles south of Peking), on the southern sector, is still partly held by Shansi rovers, and that street fighting has broken out.

Then at Mentoukou (which is about 12 miles west of Peking), Shansi rovers have appeared again but, says a Peking report, were driven off.

The "Kung Sheng Yat Po" reports the despatch by Fengtien of a delegate to Hankow to negotiate an alliance with General Tang Seng-chi, against Nanking.

Fierce Fighting. Peking, Yesterday. A fierce engagement is proceeding in the vicinity of Chengchow (in Honan province) at the junction of the Peking-Hankow and Lung-Hai Railways, between the (defending) Kuomintang (which is the army under the "Christian general") and the (advancing) Shantung army (which is under Fengtien).

Fengtien's plan of campaign against Shansi depends upon the result of this engagement.

ECHO OF STRIKE.

CANTON POLICE DISBAND PICKETS.

END OF 1925 LEGACY.

Not for the first time in their history of over two years, the one-time terrifying pickets of the "Canton-Hong Kong Strike Association" have been curbed by the Kwangtung Government.

Although the strike has been officially called off for over a year, pickets have continued to function at Tung Yuen, Canton (the strike headquarters), in the capacity of guards, sentinels, etc.

Six months ago, the Canton administration appointed a body of commissioners to "reorganise" the strike movement.

Request By Commissioners. It is these commissioners who have requested the authorities to act, the reason given being that "reactionary elements have penetrated the body of pickets."

Accordingly, police were sent to Tung Yuen where they disbanded the pickets and posted a guard themselves.

No resistance was attempted. To-day the Strike Committee has no pickets to rely upon and the action of the Canton Government can be construed as the first effective post-settlement step to end the legacy of the strike against Hong Kong.

CHILLED MEAT.

WAR ENDED AFTER TWO YEARS' COMPETITION.

London, Yesterday. It is understood that the chilled meat war between the Argentine exporting firms, which has lasted over two years, has ended by agreement. It is hoped the companies will be on a profit-earning basis early in December.

Eight firms are directly affected, the principal being Vestey, Armour and Swift. The breaking up of the March, 1925, Meat Conference, which was formed to control the trade, caused cut-throat competition in order to secure the British market, which was flooded, the prices being below cost. The losses were enormous, but the main difference was the ratio in which exporting firms were to share the trade.—Reuters.

HOME BROADCASTING.

EXPERIMENTS WITH IMPERIAL PROJECT.

London, Yesterday. A new telephonic broadcasting station, which will work on 24 metres with a corresponding station in the United States will, within a fortnight, be put into service at Chelmsford by the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Station will use a power of 20 kilowatts. It will conduct experiments in short wave transmission over long distances with special reference to probability of Empire telephonic broadcasting. Mr. Ekersley, Chief Engineer of the Station, states that success in the experiments might lead to a bigger proposition of Empire broadcasting emanating from Great Britain and from the Dominions. If conditions are favourable a special programme from the Broadcast Company Station, Sydney, Australia, will be received and relayed by British stations on Sunday evening.—British Wireless Service.

NATIONAL SAVINGS.

THRIFTY BRITISH WORKING PEOPLE.

London, Yesterday. The success of the national saving movement, which encourages the purchase by people of small means of savings certificates issued by the Government, was referred to at a conference in Manchester yesterday. Working people make purchases by means of small weekly contributions and the amounts now due to depositors in these organisations exceed £500,000,000.—British Wireless Service.

If the Shantung army wins at Chengchow the Fengtien troops at Shichichang will advance against the strong hill positions at Niangtschwang on the Shansi border, the objective being Tai-yuanfu, Shansi's capital.—Reuters.

CRIME WAVE.

Shanghai Volunteers and Police Mobilised.

Shanghai, Yesterday. The Russian Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps (International Settlement) was mobilised this morning and is picketing the bridges over Soochow Creek and every exit from the Settlement, with orders to examine suspicious motor cars and individuals, and if necessary to shoot at sight.

Special Police were also called out this evening for the purpose of suppressing the crime wave, especially kidnappings.—Reuters.

PRINCE CAROL.

RAID ON HOUSE IN PARIS.

DOCUMENTS STOLEN.

Paris, Yesterday. Burglars raided Prince Carol's home at Neuilly and took possession of a letter written by the Prince's servant giving the names of his master's visitors and the names of sympathisers in Roumania. It appears that a woman accosted the servant while he was standing outside a cinema, invited him to lunch and paid the bill. His next recollection was waking up in the morning with a bad headache. When he went to Carol's house he found his correspondence and personal property had disappeared, but money and jewellery untouched. A couple of days after the burglary some of the correspondence was returned.—Reuters.

Premier's Warning.

Bucharest, Yesterday. The Prime Minister, M. Bratianu, in the Chamber, said the authorities had decided to act against those responsible for anti-National activities and pointed out that Prince Carol had completed all legal forms of renunciation of the Throne of his own free will and recalled that the late King, the "creator of national unity" at an historic Crown Council, declared that "the rotten branch of the dynasty should be cut off so that the tree would remain healthy."—Reuters.

JAPAN 'QUAKE.

SEVERE SHOCK IN NIIGATA PROVINCE.

Tokyo, Yesterday. The Central Observatory reported a somewhat severe earthquake in the Niigata District of the Niigata Prefecture yesterday morning. Many houses were damaged and there are large cracks in the roads at many places. The populace was frightened and slept out of doors. Hitherto, no casualties have been reported officially, although the vernacular newspapers report that 20 persons were killed and 30 injured.

RAISED TO PEERAGE.

HONOUR FOR SIR RONALD MCNEILL.

London, Yesterday. The new Cabinet Minister Sir Ronald McNeill, has been raised to the Peerage.—Reuters.

"OH JOY!"

QUAINTS OPEN AT THE STAR THEATRE.

Mr. R. B. Salisbury's "Quaints" opened their short season at the Star Theatre last night with "Oh Joy" before a fairly large audience. Every number in the musical medley was very well received. To-night the Company repeats this piece, which is one of the best of their repertoire, and to-morrow they terminate their local engagements with "No, No, Nanette!" the musical comedy which always draws good houses.

THE TOWER OF LIES.

PRETTY PICTURE AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

A pretty film, "The Tower of Lies," is now being shown at the Queen's Theatre, featuring Norma Shearer and Lon Chaney. The story is a long one and has to do with the struggles of a young farming couple against many odds and a distinctly obnoxious person, a part capably played by Ian Keith. Norma Shearer and Lon Chaney are, of course the young couple. A Pathe comedy, "Good Morning, Nurse" and a Gaumont Graphic make up a good programme.

"LINO TYPE RECORD."

The current issue of the "Linotype and Printing Machinery Record" is, as usual, a splendid sample of the high quality printing which can be produced on the Linotype Composing machine and the "Miehle" two revolution press, machines manufactured by Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., at Altrincham, England. The Hong Kong office is at 7, Duddell Street, from which copies of the "Record" may be had on application to Mr. Tom King, the local manager of the Company.

Lt. E. P. Minett is appointed Captain in the H.K.V.D. Corps.

Mr. J. A. Bullock, of the Colonial Secretariat, leaves for Home by the s.s. "Kashmir" to-day.

Dr. H. Balesani is appointed a member of the Medical Board and Dental Board vice Dr. G. D. Black.

Recorded in a Public Hall!

THE LATEST DANCE RECORD SENSATION

Columbia Records

4444	DO THE BLACK BOTTOM WITH ME, Fox-Trot	PICCADILLY REVELS BAND (Directed by Ray Staria) (With Vocal Chorus) Recorded in a Public Hall
4445	RAINBOW RIPPLES, Fox-Trot	
	BROKEN HEARTED, Fox-Trot	
4446	WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR? Fox-Trot (I'm Sitting Here, You're Sitting Here)	DEBBY SOMERS BAND (With Vocal Chorus) Recorded in a Public Hall
	UNDER THE CLOVER MOON, Fox-Trot	
4447	RED LIPS, KISS MY BLUES AWAY, Fox-Trot	THE KIT-CAT BAND (Directed by Al Staria) (With Vocal Chorus) Recorded in a Public Hall

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

At the Financial Conference held in Tainan it was decided that the price of salt be increased for the support of the military. The actual increase will begin on November 1.

The "Times" says the lizard and the snake skins, softened like satin, and highly polished, have undergone a revival. Dyed all colours, they are being used for the manufacture of shoes, leatherware, collars and hats.

Mr. Kao Jen-shan, Professor of the Normal College in Peking, and seven others, who were arrested by the Gendarmes some time ago on a charge of having distributed inflammatory handbills, were examined by Court Martial. The Court decided to shoot them.

The next meeting of the Medical Society, Hong Kong University, will be held on Wednesday next, at 6.15 p.m., in the School of Anatomy, when a paper will be read by Dr. E. W. Kirk, M.D., Ch. B., F.R.C.S. Ed., on "The Gubernaculum." The Chair will be taken by Professor J. L. Shellens, D.S.O., M.B., Ch. M.

A message from New York states that a special grand jury holds 36 prominent Alabama residents responsible for 20 brutal slayings. The jurors denounced the Ku Klux Klan; James Asdale, Grand Dragon of Alabama, Cecil Davis, Grand Titan of the Southern Order, the Rev. Nalls, Exalted Cyclops of Georgiana Klavern, and A. R. Thomson, Exalted Cyclops of Lucerne Klavern, are among those held responsible for the outrages.

A special meeting of the Hong Kong University Medical Society will be held on Monday next, at 6.15 p.m., in the School of Anatomy, when a paper will be read by Dr. Wu Lien Teh, M.D., M.A., Sc. D., Litt. D., LL.D., Director, Manchurian Plague Prevention Bureau, who is passing through Hong Kong on his way to Calcutta to attend Conference of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine on "Observations on the Health Movement during a recent trip to Europe." The Chair will be taken by Professor H. G. Earle.

A new section of the East Coast railway line has been opened. It is about ten miles long and runs between Pahl and Manik Ural, in Kelantan.

On Sunday, September 25, the Rev. Father V. Weber, Rector of the Sacred Heart Mission of Jesselton, celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his Priesthood.

Mr. R. Kellar, manager of Wearne Bros., Ipoh, who is an inmate of the Batu Gajah Hospital, is very much better. Mr. Kellar will be in Batu Gajah Hospital for about four weeks and will leave for Australia on a health trip as soon as he is well enough to travel.

According to a Moscow despatch, Mr. Eugene Chen, former Chinese Nationalist Foreign Minister, has denied that he and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen are married, as was reported by the Riga correspondent of the "Daily Mail." He said that he was travelling with his two daughters, while Madame Sun Yat-sen had gone to Caucasus.

With their faces painted in the Chinese national colours, a gang of five robbers descended on the home of Li Cheng, a wealthy Chinese farmer of Yuan Pin Hsien, about thirty li to the west of Peking, recently and robbed him of \$124 and clothing and jewels valued at \$500. Li was shot in the left leg when he protested that he had no cash in his home. His family were so frightened that they dared not go out and report the matter to the police until long after the gang had got away with their loot.

Some idea of the terrific speed attained by the three British airmen who won the famous Schneider Cup race—281 miles an hour—can be obtained from the topical gazette which will be shown at the Queen's Theatre to-morrow. The gazette also shows a number of other recent events, including the return of Scott's ship, "Discovery" from Polar Seas, London's 739th Lord Mayor being elected, the 1st Royal Dragoons leaving for Egypt, the launching of a 20,000 ton liner for the Australian service, and the winning of the motor racing Blue Riband.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" states that modistes assert that women's masculine modes have departed and that they expect that frilly skirts, with lace embroidery will return to favour.

The much vaunted Burma Women's Party has evidently died a natural death for their political activity during the past six months has been nil. It is stated that the apathy is due to the Council deciding to close its doors to women.

A storm springing up suddenly on Lake Mecklenburg while a German woman teacher of gymnastics was boating with her sweetheart, she pushed him overboard to lighten the boat and the man was drowned. A jury acquitted the woman because German law does not recognise the guilt of a person killing another if her own life is jeopardised.

A hardening tendency is noticeable in regard to shares in the rubber section of the market, telegraphs the London correspondent of the "Free Press." Business is, however, almost negligible, and there are few actual alterations in prices. The "Financial Times" is making a point of laying stress upon the importance to investors, in estimating the values of shares, of the all-in cost of production. There is a good deal of quiet buying of the better tin shares, telegraphs the "Free Press" correspondent.

Both the principal pictures at the World Theatre and the Star Theatre are showing for the last time to-day. The former is Gloria Swanson's production of "Madame Sans Gene," the famous play of Napoleon's day by Victorien Sardou and Emile Moreau, and the latter is Zane Grey's story "The Call of the Canyon." "Madame Sans Gene" begins promptly at the advertised times, comprising the whole programme. The orchestra plays at 6.15 and 9.20 and a Chinese interpreter attends at 2.30 and 7.15. The continuous programme at the Star Theatre ends at 8.30, the popular musical comedy company the Quaints presenting the big London success "Oh Joy" at 9.15.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Mr. G. W. A. Trimmer, Chairman of the Singapore Harbour Board, is returning from home by the "Mantua."

We understand that Mr. M. D. Dando has joined the staff of the Wilkinson Process Rubber Co., Ltd., at Batu Caves, as office manager.—M.M.

Mr. M. A. Nathan, Assistant Investigating Officer, attached to the Railway Police, Kuala Lumpur, has left on transfer to the Singapore Railway Police.

The death occurred on October 10, of Admiral Andrew Kennedy Bickford, who was born in India in 1844, entered the Navy in 1859, and was Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific in 1901-4.

Mr. J. A. A. Faith is to take over the duties of Assistant District Officer and Magistrate, Kuala Pilah, on the transfer of Mr. H. J. Cockman to Pekan on promotion as District Officer there.

We are informed that Mr. M. Gaggino and Mr. W. H. Cowie have passed their examinations for master and first mate, S.S. "Mercantile Marine" Board of Trade respectively. Both were students of the Nautical Academy Sailors' Institute, Singapore.

The death occurred in the General Hospital, Penang, of Mr. John Graham Grant, an assistant on the New Columbia Estate, Dindings, at the age of 81 years. He was an active Freemason and a keen volunteer. The deceased leaves a mother and sister in Rothesay, Scotland.

The death has occurred, at the advanced age of 81 years, of Mr. Alfred Reid Venning, I.S.O., a former Federal Secretary of the Federated Malay States. Mr. Venning, who died at the Homestead, Bracknell, was keenly interested in rubber, and sat on the Boards of the Brooklands, Chem-bong and Sungai Choh companies.

M. S. Glaser, French Commercial Attaché at The Hague, who was recently sent out to the Dutch East Indies to install M. J. Burin des Rosiers as Commercial Agent of France at Batavia and to study the conditions, has been invited, on his return to France, to lecture before various Chambers of Commerce on the impressions gathered in the course of his tour.

A correspondent, who has just arrived in Shanghai from Home, says that during his trip out the heat for three days in the Red Sea was terrific, and practically unbearable. Mr. T. J. Roberts, the chief steward of the "Glenara," which he was travelling, was taken ill, but in spite of the careful nursing of two of the lady passengers and of wireless consultations from two large liners which were acted upon, he died on September 27, and was buried at sea. Captain W. C. Inga taking the service.

Mr. N. K. Bain, District Officer, Kuala Kangsar, is going home on leave shortly.

Among the passengers on the "President Wilson" are Mr. W. T. Darton and Mr. B. C. Gibson of the Fiske Rubber Company.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Kirkland, of Shanghai, returned on the "President Jackson" from Manila and Hong Kong and are registered at the Plaza Hotel.

Mr. R. C. Burdin, representative of the Victor Talking Machine Company, accompanied by Mrs. Burdin, arrived in Shanghai on the "President Jackson" from the south.



Miss Ruth Elder, 23-year-old aviatrix, the latest aspirant for a non-stop flight over the Atlantic. Her plane was missing for a time and great relief was expressed when she was found.

Mrs. O. G. Steen, wife of Mr. O. G. Steen, general manager of the Dollar Line in the Far East, returned to Shanghai on the "President McKinley" from San Francisco. She brought her son with her.

Mr. Samuel H. Young of Kamunting, Perak and Miss H. O. Farmer, of Penang, were married at the Gospel Hall, Sungai Bakap. The Rev. W. D. Ashdown officiated, and among those present at the Chapel were Mrs. E. B. Childs and Mrs. E. R. Boags.

The Rev. R. D. Whitcomb, M.B.E., M.A., minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Kuala Lumpur, will be sailing for Home about Nov. 23. Mr. Whitcomb, to the regret of very many people in Malaya, will not be understood to return to this country.—M.M.

His Excellency the High Commissioner and the Chief Secretary visited the Institute for Medical Research when at Kuala Lumpur.

The Attorney-General, S.S., the Hon'ble Mr. M. H. Whitley and Mrs. Whitley are passengers by the "Mantua," due in Singapore on November 4.

On board the "President Wilson" were H.R.H. Prince Purachatra, Princess Purachatra and Princess Mayurachatra of Siam, returning to Siam after a visit to Manila, Philippine Islands.

M. Georges Clemenceau attended the wedding of his grandson, who also bears the name of Georges Lucie Rosemeau, at the Mairie of Louveciennes. The former Premier was looking well, despite his advanced years and the effects of his recent illness.

On the eve of her retirement from the Telephone Department after 16 years' service, Mrs. G. Carroll, Senior Supervisor, was entertained to a farewell dinner by the girls of the Exchange at the Coliseum Cafe, Kuala Lumpur. An address was read and Mrs. Carroll voiced her appreciation of the kind sentiments expressed.—M.M.

Mr. Tan Hoon-siang, of the P. and O. Co., has received a wire stating that his elder son, Dr. Tan Chong-yun, formerly of the Straits Government Medical Service, has been successful in obtaining the L.R.C.P. and S. Edinburgh, and L.R.F.P. and S. Glasgow, and is now proceeding to Rotunda, Dublin, to further his studies.

It is reported that Mr. Y. Kataoka has succeeded in recovering the ingots of gold valued at 800,000 roubles from the "Black Prince," the British warship which was sunk in the Black Sea a hundred years ago. Mr. Kataoka, previously succeeded in salvaging the gold bullion in the Mediterranean Sea from the sunken Japanese steamer "Yasaka Maru."

A cable to Batavia records the death in London of Sir Wilfrid Peck, Bart., D.S.O., Vice-Chairman of Francis Peck and Co. The deceased baronet was 43 years of age, and served in the Great War. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and held the rank of Major in the Devon Yeomanry. He visited the East about four years ago.

In the Portuguese Church of St. Joseph, Singapore, Mr. Cecil de Souza was married to Miss Cecilia Regina Monteiro, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Monteiro, of Singapore. The religious ceremony was performed by Father Goncalves, the assistant vicar. The bride was given away by her father, sponsored by Mrs. L. B. de Souza, and attended by her sister, Mrs. M. de Souza. Mr. G. P. de Souza was sponsor for the bridegroom, and he had Mr. J. de Souza for his best man.

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A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE

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CHINA NEWS, LOCAL NEWS
AND ALL THE NEWS

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The big event in South China during the week—one overshadowing wars and rumours of war—has been the shelling of the merchant ship "Irene" after it had been seized by pirates in the vicinity of Bias Bay. A British submarine carried out the action, rescuing most of the passengers and crew of the vessel (together with the pirates). The full story as supplied officially and as collected by our outside staff, appears in this week's issue of the "Overland." The accounts make graphic reading and have been so arranged that the affair is presented in proper sequence. Police court proceedings against the suspected pirates are also reported in the "Overland."

Hostilities in the north between Shansi and Chang Tso-lin have given way to open warfare between the two Nationalist factions on the Yangtze, the Wuhaners and Nanking-ites, and the latter are having the better of matters.

Full local news, social, sporting and commercial, appears in the "Overland."

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WOMEN'S PAGE

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"PAMELA'S" TEMPLE OF FASHION.

"Pamela" in the Astor House Hotel building is a veritable temple of feminine fashions, where milady is in her element amidst everything which is near and dear to her heart, and Oh! what thrills of joy she can experience in this cosy little ladies' shop.

A mere man who visited the place yesterday was just bewildered by all the pretty things that were shown to him, and will try to describe some here for milady's benefit.

First of all let us speak about evening dresses, of which "Pamela" has a very fine selection, in various chic styles and delicately soft "light as a feather" materials. A pretty black one of very fine net with embroidered flowers in the old Spanish style, short in front and almost reaching the ankle at the back, while another equally sober in colour but nevertheless very dainty in appearance was a creation of black lace and pink net over pink georgette. For the girl in her teens and early twenties there are more colourful dresses of lemon yellow georgette, beaded crystal, and bright sequence and crystal beads in silver and gold.

For afternoon wear there are beautiful dresses in many pretty colours of crepe de Chine, one of beige, orange and lacquer red and another in bottle green with cleverly pleated skirt.

There are also sports apparel in crepe de Chine, pleated skirts and fine sleeveless wool jumpers, and chic combinations in all-wool jumpers and skirts in all colours, very suitable for golfing.

Then there are hats of various pretty shapes and shades of felt, priced from \$5 to \$25, and very natural looking flowers made of rubber, feather, silk and velvet.

"Pamela" is receiving fresh goods by every mail in preparation for the Christmas shopping, and is expecting soon a fine selection of novelty handbags, gloves and perfumes. The services of a French lady dress-maker from Paris has also been secured, and she is expected to arrive in Hong Kong at the end of this month.

SINCERE'S EMPORIUM.

Sincere's, the emporium where one can buy anything from the smallest trifle to high class goods, have many pretty things in their ladies' department, including very pretty gold and silver handbags set with bright little imitation jewels, feather bags, dancing bags, and leather bags.

For the chilly evenings there are nice silk and woollen scarves in various pretty combinations of colours, while in the matter of hats they have a fine lot to choose from in all the fashionable shades.

Ladies' woollen pullovers for street wear are to be found in great variety of colours, while the sports coats are also very serviceable besides being colourful. For dress material there are very fine Shanghai silk and brocade silks, the former being also useful for making coat linings. The Shanghai silk hose also represent excellent cash values.

In the matter of ladies' shoes there are strong, well made, and fashionable Swiss made ones, and others made at Sincere's own shoe factory at Shanghai.

For the kiddies there are woollen suits with garters complete.

The Company also maintains a ladies' tailoring department and make dresses, coats etc. to order.

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Scarves from \$3 to \$10.

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SPORTS

RIFLE SHOOTING.

MALAYA WINS JUNIOR KOLAPORE CUP.

A CLOSE CONTEST.

The Junior Kolapore Match instituted by the National Rifle Association in 1926 with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the very kind assistance of the Colonial Office, enabled the smaller countries of the Empire which find it impossible to send teams of eight to compete in "The Raja of Kolapore's Challenge Cup" to be represented at the Imperial Meeting at Bisle.

The Match was open to one officially accredited team of four past or present members of His Majesty's Forces resident in and qualified to represent any part of the British Empire other than Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Indian Empire, the Dominion and Provinces of Canada, the Commonwealth and States of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and its Provinces, and the Irish Free State and any Dependencies or Territories administered by them.

The Directors of the London "Morning Post" most generously presented a handsome Silver Challenge Trophy to be held for the year by such person representing the winning country as the Bisle Committee may direct, and Special Commemorative Souvenirs were presented by the National Rifle Association to each member of the winning team.

The Match was fired at Bisle on July 11 under the same conditions as those of the "Raja of Kolapore's Imperial Challenge Trophy," viz:—

Distances, 300, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate).
Targets, Bisle, 1924.
Rifles, S.M.L.E. (S.R. a. b.)
Number of shots, Ten, and one sighting shot, per man. At each distance.
Time limit, One hour. At each distance.

The following countries took part in the Match:—
Federated Malay States,
Southern Rhodesia,
Nyasaland,
Trinidad,
Gold Coast,
Nigeria (Northern Provinces),
as against three teams in 1926, viz.—Uganda, Federated Malay States, and Straits Settlements.

The increase in the number of entries in 1927 is largely due to the interest taken in the Match by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the assistance so kindly afforded by the Colonial Office, and it is hoped that as the competition becomes more widely known it may become the means of stimulating marksmanship throughout His Majesty's Colonies and Protectorates and lead to a wider representation at the Imperial Rifle Meeting.

The Challenge Trophy was won by the Federated Malay States with the aggregate score of 545, out of a highest possible score of 600 points, after a very close contest; Southern Rhodesia taking second place with only two points less than the winning score.

LOCAL GOLF.

TO-MORROW'S STARTING TIMES AT FANLING.

9.24 a.m.	W. Ironside and J. W. Robertson.
9.28 "	C. W. Jeffries and D. Munton.
9.32 "	G. H. Wilson and D. Wilson.
9.36 "	F. H. Crapnell and F. Taylor.
9.40 "	W. K. Tait and J. H. Andrew.
9.44 "	A. D. Humphreys and H. A. Lammert.
9.48 "	T. Low and F. Cowherd.
9.52 "	G. Badoeck and C. Sutton.
9.56 "	A. J. Frank and C. Thwaites.
10.00 "	W. L. Dunbar and D. J. Gilmore.
10.04 "	N. K. Littlejohn and A. O. Brown.
10.08 "	H. L. Carson and J. M. Norrie.
10.12 "	E. F. Streatfield and J. Cameron.
10.16 "	R. L. Stewart and A. Summerfelt.
10.12 "	E. J. Mahon and C. Shank.
10.24 "	N. H. Procter and R. P. Moodie.
10.28 "	A. Leach and T. C. Monaghan.
10.32 "	E. D. C. Wolfe and V. M. Grayburn.
10.36 "	A. B. Raworth and R. D. Matthews.
10.40 "	R. M. Smith and J. H. Little.
10.44 "	W. Murray and A. C. I. Bowker.
10.48 "	H. L. Mackenzie and F. D. Wood.
10.52 "	S. T. Butlin and J. H. Bottomley.
10.56 "	A. Lissaman and J. E. MacLaren.
11.00 "	Cdr. Rogers and Cdr. Fowler.

An extra evening train has been arranged on Sundays to leave Sheungshui at 8.02 a.m. arriving at Kowloon at 1.25 p.m.

LOCAL RUGBY.

CLUB v. H.K. & S. BANK.

ANNUAL MATCH.

The annual match between the Club and the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank will be played this afternoon at Happy Valley at 4.30 p.m.

Teams:—

Club:—Backhouse: Pritchard, Bingham, Bichard, Sampson; King, Christolm, Batten; Jordain, Andrews, Stephenson, Williams, Cox, Akehurst, Billinghurst, O'Connor.

Bank:—Shannon: Nickolson, Mills, Moodie, Lee, Scott, Swayne; Moncrieff, Raikes, MacIntyre, Beveridge, Groves, Russell, Jardine, and Mead.

LOCAL CRICKET.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

The following is the list of matches fixed for to-day:—

League: Division I.

Chinese R.C. v. Indian R.C. "A."

Division II.

University v. R.A.O.C.

Kowloon C.C. v. H.M.S. "Tamar."

Friendly.

Interport Trial at Hong Kong C.C. ground.

I.R.C. "B" v. Diocesan Boys' School.

Police R.C. v. Northants.

Recreio v. Hong Kong C.C. 2nd.

Royal Navy 2nd v. Civil Service 2nd.

To-Morrow.

Volunteers v. St. Peter's Young Men's Club at University ground at 11 a.m.

INTERPORT TRIAL.

To be played on the H.K.C.C. ground this afternoon, commencing at p.m. Teams:—

Mr. Sayer's XI.—G. R. Sayer, A. W. Hayward, W. Brace, Capt. A. G. Dobbie, F. Goodwin, E. C. Finch, E. B. Reed, S. Jex, Capt. N. A. Thorp, and Capt. E. W. Morris.

Mr. Pearce's XI.—T. E. Pearce, Lt. K. Hunt, A. W. Ramsay, Lt. J. B. A. Hankey, Lt. J. H. Dale, C. D. Wales, H. V. Parker, Capt. C. A. Bridgland, J. R. Hinton, and B. D. Evans.

VARSITY II v. RECREIO.

The following will represent the Varsity 2nd XI against the Club de Recreio on Monday next, at 5 p.m. on the home ground:—

A. A. Aziz (captain), G. E. Yeoh, T. F. Wu, V. Enok, S. K. Khoo, S. C. Ho, F. Zimmermann, S. Kermani, N. F. Lai, K. N. Poh and A. N. Other.

The following will represent St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club in a cricket match against the H.K.V.D.C. on Sunday, 11.00 a.m. at the University Ground (Pokfulam):—

E. Zimmermann (captain), J. L. Youngs, J. Barrow, A. B. Hamson, E. F. Finch, W. M. Gittins, S. V. Gittins, C. W. Lam, P. S. Evans, W. C. Hunt, F. I. Zimmermann.

DEMPSEY DONE?

JACK MAY RETIRE FROM THE RING.

LURE ALL GONE.

Chicago, Oct. 19.

Jack Dempsey, bumping into a stone wall along the weary old road that he figured led back to the world's heavyweight championship, probably has fought his last battle.

No definite word had come from Dempsey to-day concerning his decision to retire, but his intimate friends expect him to make known his decision very shortly. His friends believe the lure of the ring no longer has any appeal for him, now that he has failed in his quest of regaining the title from Gene Tunney.

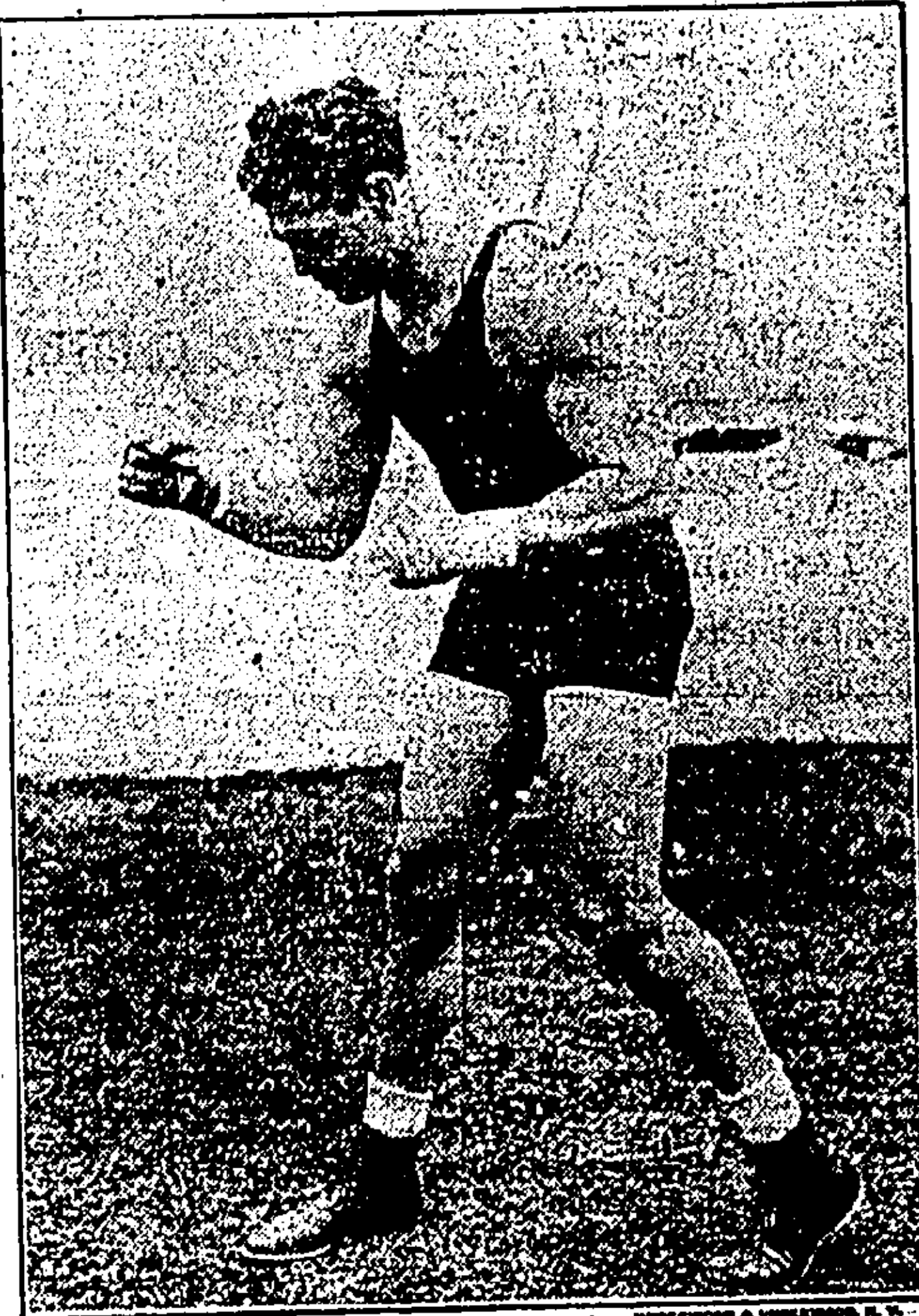
Makes Big Money.

Dempsey, in two fights in re-

Leo P. Flynn, Dempsey's manager, however, made the accusation that Dempsey was robbed, that Tunney had been knocked out and appealed to the Illinois State Athletic Commission to have the decision reversed. Flynn declared that the timekeeper gave Tunney 15 seconds in which to get back to his feet, and then besides this "knockout" of Tunney, Dempsey won six of the ten rounds.

Flynn insists that three stop watches timed the period of Tunney's knockdown as fifteen seconds. Ring observers pointed out that Dempsey himself inspired the ring regulation which had he remembered it in time, might have restored him to the world's heavy-weight championship.

The rule requiring a boxer scoring a knockdown, to retire to the farthest corner of the ring, was made a ring regulation when, after his match with Luis Firpo, there was complaint because Dempsey hit the Argentine after Firpo was struggling to his feet after a knockdown.



Jack Dempsey snapped while in training for his bout with Gene Tunney.

Blame Rule on Jack.

In order to eliminate all future possibility of question on the point, in a similar situation, Dempsey proposed the very rule which had such an important bearing on last night's battle. Instead of going to the farthest corner, Dempsey stood over the fallen Tunney, then suddenly headed a warning to go into his corner. He stood there waiting for Tunney to rise when referee Dave Barry ordered him to the furthest corner before starting the count.

George Lytton, one of the judges, made the surprising statement that Dempsey's delay of three seconds in getting back to his own corner after flooring Tunney really cost him the championship.

Two legs, rather than two fists, coupled with a muddled brain, really kept Dempsey from the title. Two months ago he knocked out

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

G. C. MACARTNEY.

RETIREMENT OF FAMOUS CRICKETER.

41 YEARS OF AGE.

A Sydney correspondent cables that Mr. G. C. Macartney, the famous Australian cricketer, has retired from big cricket.

The cable adds that Mr. Macartney is shortly going to England on a business trip. Malaya (says the "Straits Times") has a special interest in the doings of the "Governor-General" since the visit of the Australian team which he captained and which played in the chief towns of the country five months ago.

The news comes too as a complete surprise, for when he was here Macartney gave no hint of his intention and his 41 years at very lightly on him. In spite of a strenuous tour in tropical climate, he played in all the matches and was particularly distinguished for his bowling, though it was as a batsman that he was expected to shine. He took 54 wickets in Malaya for 306 runs, giving an average of 5.66. His batting average was 29.37 and his highest score 61.

Although it was in 1909 that Macartney first visited England, he was an outstanding figure in last year's tests. Probably the claims of business are responsible for his decision to retire from big cricket.

In any event, it is to be hoped that if another Australian team comes to Malaya he will again find time to make the journey here.

LOCAL SOCCER.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

IST LEAGUE.

K.O.S.B. v. South China, Sookumpoo.

Recreio v. Club (Postponed). Chinese Athletic v. R.G.A., Club ground, Valley.

Queen's Regiment v. Hong Kong Police, U.S. ground, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

Kowloon v. Royal Air Force, Kowloon F.C. ground. Kick off, 4.30 p.m.

South China "B" v. K.O.B.B. at Sookumpoo.

St. Joseph's v. Kowloon, St. Joseph's ground.

Club v. R.A., Club ground. Recreio v. University, Recreio ground.

South China "A" v. Chinese Athletic, Caroline Hill.

St. Joseph's v. South China "A", St. Joseph's.

Kowloon v. Chinese Athletic, Kowloon.

Moslems v. South China "B", South China.

Boy Scouts v. Kung Woo, Caroline Hill.

FOOD IN MOSCOW.

SHORTAGE CAUSING TROUBLE.

Riga, Yesterday.

The scarcity of many necessities in Moscow, particularly flour, sugar, salt and textiles is responsible for the prevalence of disorderly queues of people anxious to buy commodities wherever available. Clashes with the police posted at such shops to regulate crowds have occurred.

At one big store in the centre of the city they mobbed a thousand persons who rushed the police and plundered the shop. Mounted police and militia arrived and there were many arrests.—Reuter.

Jack Sharkey by taking advantage of the Boston Lithuanian's carelessness, was dropping his hands while making a protest of foul to the referee.

Dempsey won that fight by half-trigger thinking. He lost the last fight by becoming muddled in an emergency.

Lacks Old Fire.

The critics are unanimous that Dempsey, while an improved fighter over his match with Sharkey, and also over his first contest with Tunney, no longer is the amazing fighting machine he was when he fought Firpo. The old fighting heart is still there. He still packs dynamite in either fist, but they say he lacks co-ordination and speed in the legs. He appeared to be too slow to catch the retreating Tunney, after the champion had danced away from the peril of a knockdown blow.

Dempsey appeared to be fuddled, not knowing exactly what to do. If he had faced a similar situation at the height of his career, the critics say he never would have allowed Tunney to escape. Once during that "ferocious" seventh round, Dempsey's face twisted into the snarl of a wild beast, after he had begged Tunney to fight instead of run, and he flew at him like the Dempsey of old. But it was only a ten-second's sport.

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

Entertainments.

To-day—Queen's Theatre: "The Tower of Lica."

To-day—World Theatre: "Madame Sans Gêne."

To-day—The Quaints present "Oh Joy" at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, 9.15 p.m.

To-day—Star Theatre: "Call of the Canyon," 2.30 to 8.30 p.m.

To-day—Dinner dance at Lane Crawford's Cafe, and exhibition of latest ballroom dances by Mlle. Coudard and her partner.

October 30—The Quaints present "No, No, Nanette" at the Star Theatre, 8.15 p.m.

October 30-31—Queen's Theatre: "So This is Marriage?"

October 30-31—World Theatre: "Along Came Ruth."

October 30-31—Star Theatre: "Looking For Trouble."

November 1-5—Queen's Theatre: "Michael Strogoff."

November 1-2—World Theatre: "Dark Angel."

November 1-2—Star Theatre: "The Splendid Crime."

November 3-5—World Theatre: "New Brooms" and Dempsey-Sharkey fight.

November 3-5—Star Theatre: "Triumph."

November 3—Entertainment at Government House under the auspices of, and in aid of the H.K.W.L. & M.C.L. 5 p.m.

November 19—Opening performance of the H.D.A.C. "Bulldog Drummond," Theatre Royal.

Sports.

To-day—Scottish Company, H.K.V.D.C. Sports on Central British School ground, King's Park, Kowloon, 2 p.m.

To-day—First Boxing Tournament of the Hong Kong Boxing Association, Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

To-day—Ping Pong: W.Y.O.B.U. v. Wah Yan College at S.C.A.A.

November 6—Annual Athletic sports meeting of the H.K.V.D.C. K.C.C. ground, Kowloon.

November 6—Seventh extra Race Meeting of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, Happy Valley.

November 8—Eighth bi-annual "Trevessa Trophy" race for ship's lifeboats, 4 p.m.

December 1—Autumn meeting of the Fanning Hunt.

November 3—Miscellaneous goods, 250 cases beer and cement stored in godowns at the K.K. & K. Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, 10 a.m.

Meetings.

October 30—Men's Meeting at the "Cheer O," 7.45 p.m.

October 31—Special meeting of the H.K. University Medical Society in the school of Anatomy at 6.15 p.m.

November 2—Next meeting of the Medical Society, in the school of Anatomy, Hong Kong University, 6.15 p.m.

November 2—Fifth yearly meeting of shareholders of Sandakan Light & Power Co. (1922), Ltd., St. George's Building, Chater Road, 12.30 p.m.

November 4—Meeting of the Licensing Board, in the Council Chamber, noon.

CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG.

October 30, 1927.

20th Sunday After Trinity. Holy Communion (8 a.m.) Sunday School (10 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.)

Preacher: Rev. C. B. Shann. Evensong (6 p.m.)

Preacher: Rev. N. V. Halward. Collections for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

A Social Gathering will be held in the Cathedral Hall after Evensong. Music and light refreshments.

Tuesday, Nov. 1, All Saints Day, Holy Communion at 7.45 a.m. Next Sunday, Harvest Thanksgiving.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services October 30. Morning 10.30. General Service & Parade R.O.S.B.

Hymns: 691, 141, 139, 445. Selected Solo by Mrs. Geo. Watt. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macconnachie.

Evensong Service at 6 p.m. Hymns: 58, 141, 689, 390, 336. Subject: (Postponed from last week). Practical Religion, No. 4: Religion and Friendship.

Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macconnachie. Gifts of Fruit for Naval and Military Hospitals. Collections for Alice Memorial Hospital Group.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, Queen's Road East, Wanchai (near Royal Naval Hospital).

Sunday, October 30, 1927. Morning Service, 10.15 o'clock. Subject: "Tripping People Up." Solo by Mr. H. Glover.

Afternoon: 3 o'clock Sunday School. Evensong Service: 6 o'clock. Subject: "The Press and Christianity" or "The Kingdom of Ink and the Kingdom of Heaven."

Preacher at both services Rev. J. C. Knight-Anstey. Sailors' and Soldiers' Home: Arsenal Street.

Sunday: 3 p.m. Mr. Mary's Bible Class. 8.15 p.m. Service Men's Hour.

Monday: 8 p.m. Ladies' Church Aid Meeting.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, [Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.]

Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service 11.15 a.m. Subject: "Everlasting Punishment."

Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 o'clock.

Reading Room at above address, open.

Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.

Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m. The Public is cordially invited to attend the service and visit the Reading Room.

"BULLDOG DRUMMOND."

LOCAL A.D.C.'S NEXT SHOW.

Who has not read with interest and excitement the exploits of "Bulldog Drummond" as recounted by "Sapper's" facile pen? Local players have a great treat in store for them in the A.D.C.'s production of the play, in the writing of which Sir Gerald Du Maurier collaborated with the author.

It is a long time since our local players have attempted a drama of action, but those who have been privileged to attend the rehearsals tell us that the play will lose nothing in its interpretation. Those who are fond of thrills will find plenty to amuse them and rumours have reached us of a fight scene which is one of the most exciting ever put on any stage.

The A.D.C. have always found plenty of talent available, but on this occasion they have been more fortunate than usual in securing the services of two exceptionally talented ladies for the leading female parts.

Both Mrs. N. Thorp and Mrs. E. W. Morris give clever performances, the former as the charming heroine, who eventually becomes Drummond's life partner and shares in all his later adventures, and Mrs. Morris, as Irma Petersen, who completely realizes the author's picture of the dashing adventuress. The male parts are all in very capable hands, and one very interesting feature of the play is the large number of clever character studies.

The producer's only regret is that owing to lack of the necessary facilities in Hong Kong, he is unable to reproduce on the stage Dr. Lakington's famous acid bath for the disposal of corpses.

Booking will open at the Anderson Music Company on November 1. Seven performances are to be given commencing on Saturday, the 19th and finishing on the following Saturday.—Contributed.



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" WHITE SHOES - - \$1.00
" SUMMER HAT - - \$3.00

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PUBLICITY.

EXTRACT from an address given by Mr. Arthur
Chadwick (Managing Director of the Amalgamated
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vention at Olympia, London.

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and whet the curiosity of the recipient. THE PRIVATE
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HONG KONG.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 22.

MOTORING SECTION

SCIENCE AIDS CARS.

A TALK ON THE AIR
CLEANER.

Science has been defined as know-
ledge co-ordinated, arranged, and
systematised (says "Motor Pro-
gress").

No branch of industry has been
made the object of scientific study
more than the motor car. But for
this it would continue to be the
crude, bulky vehicle it was years
ago. Because of this concentra-
tion, however, a year does not pass
without radical and marked im-
provements.

It is interesting to know that
large staffs of highly-paid engineers
will spend months on such matters
as carburetion, suspension, finish,
ventilation and similar subjects.
Everyone knows how on dry days
the dust clouds hover over the road-
ways. An individual who walks
near these dust clouds will find his
nostrils blackened by dust. With
every breath he draws in this dust-
laden air. Nature, with the usual
foresight, has undertaken to filter
this air before it reaches the lungs.
The nostrils operate as a filter, and
that is why they become filled with
dust.

The engine of the motor car
must breathe as regularly as the
human. Each charge of petrol must
be mixed with a certain proportion
of air. Air is always dust-laden to
a certain extent, but with strong
filled with dust particles. To the
superficial observer these dust
particles might appear so micro-
scopic as to be harmless. The im-
pression is erroneous, however, as a
magnifying-glass will enlarge these
dust particles, and show them to
have sharp and jagged edges.

When these particles are drawn
by the air into the combustion
chambers of the cylinders they set-
tle on the cylinder walls, and these
walls are covered with a thin film of
oil. The movement of the pistons
creates tremendous friction, as this
dust gradually causes the oil to lose
its lubricating qualities. By de-
grees dust works down past the
pistons, and is carried by the oil to
the other moving parts of the en-
gine. Wherever on metal part
moves against another they are
separated by a thin film of oil, and
therefore, when this becomes im-
pregnated with dust, friction areas
are set up. At first these are not
noticed, the engine continues to
render good service, and no adverse
conditions arise.

When it is realised that for
every gallon of petrol consumed
10,000 gallons of air are used the
dust contained in these 10,000 gal-
lons of air becomes a considerable
factor.

As the huge stones, glacier pro-
pelled, have left their indelible im-
pression on the earth, centuries ago,
by causing pits and long scratches
on solid rock surfaces, so these
dust particles affect the moving
parts of an engine. Infinitesimal,
tiny pits, scratches, and rough sur-
faces have been developed which no
oil film can cover. As a conse-
quence, incessant friction occurs,
metal rubs against metal. This
condition gradually becomes worse,
and finally the effects become notice-
able. One trouble follows first
upon the heels of another, until, in
the end, costly replacements and
repairs are required.

It has been the object of science,
therefore, to eliminate this trouble.
To do this it has gone to the root
of the trouble, that a remedy might
be effected. As a result of exhaus-
tive investigations it was decided
to strain the air as it came into the
carburettor. An air strainer was
designed which caused the air to
whirl about as it entered the
strainer. This whirling motion

CAR IN HOUSE.

SLEEPING OCCUPANT'S
NARROW ESCAPE.

The "Bangkok Daily Mail" of Oc-
tober 15 reports:—

The latest expression of versati-
lity on the part of an automobile
was manifested when a car belong-
ing to a garage owner crashed into
the bedroom of a house, hurtling the
sleeping occupant from her bed.

Nang Wang and her family live
in the lower floor of a row of houses
in Rajadamnern Road. Tuesday
evening the family went to a
cinema, Nang Wang remaining at
home and retiring at an early hour.

Before the family returned, and
while Nang Wang was peacefully
sleeping, there was a terrific crash
at the door. The woman awakened
but there was no time to escape.
In a trice she was heavily thrown
from the bed and into a corner of
the room, where she lay unconscious
until the return of the family.

The car was travelling at such a
high rate of speed that it would
have gone entirely through the
building except for its striking a
pillar.

Nai Tew, driver of the midnight
marauder, has been arrested.

60 M.P.H. CAR CHASE.

Flying Squad's Dash Through
Mayfair.

A 60-miles-an-hour car chase
through the West End by members
of the Flying Squad was described
when a motor driver pleaded guilty
to stealing a car belonging to Mr.
Harold Gehard de Walterstroff.

Detective-Inspector Wood said
that with Detective-Sergeant Lynch
he watched Sweeney and another
man examining cars in Sloane
square and Cadogan-street, W.

Later they saw two men in a car.
Sweeney was driving.
In a car belonging to the Flying
Squad they gave chase, and the
pursuit was kept up at 60 miles an
hour by way of Piccadilly, Hyde
Park Corner, and Knightsbridge to
Berkeley Street, where they over-
hauled the car and caught Sweeney,
his companion having just previous-
ly jumped out and escaped.

When arrested Sweeney said:
"We got the car to do a job in. We
were going to get a cashbox which
is usually left on a counter some-
where near here at closing-time."

CHEAT LINES.

We're being cheated when we buy
our cars, but we like it!

The reason is that cheating
causes our cars to appear lower and
sleeker. This is done by using
"cheat lines," says R. H. Dietrich,
noted body designer, New York, in
the design of the car.

A moulding around the body and
extending to the radiator, the wider
the better, makes the car look low,
he says. The curvature of the roof
also produces this effect, and when
the windows are wider than they
high, the illusion of low appearance
is increased.

throws the dust particles to the
sides of the air strainer by cen-
trifugal force. Being heavier than
air these particles of dust fall into
a reservoir at the bottom of the
filter, which can be cleaned without
difficulty, and replaced. The air
filter, therefore, performs the same
function for the motor car engine
as the nostrils perform for the
lungs.

This is only one of the many
contributions science has made to
the motor car. It shows, however,
that science does not direct its
efforts to those things which show
up largest in the eyes of the pur-
chaser, but to those things which
fundamentally improve motor car
usefulness.

The prospective purchasers of a
motor car would do well to give
more thought and consideration to
improvements of this nature,
rather than to be swayed in his
final decision by superficial im-
provements which have been effect-
ed more to catch his eye and im-
press him than to give his car long-
er life and cause it to render more
satisfactory service.

MOTOR HORNS.

SAFETY MEASURE FOR
TRAFFIC.

Automobile horns, originally de-
vised as a safety measure for high-
way traffic, have been so univers-
ally misused, says Mr. C. T. Strong,
President of the Buick Motor Com-
pany, that he now believes if they
were removed entirely from auto-
mobiles the result would be a marked
decrease in automobile accidents.

"Without horns," he points out,
"it would not take long for every
one to realise that safety depends
on keeping the eyes and ears open,
which is, after all, the only sure and
complete remedy for accidents."

A long step in the direction of
greater safety will have been taken
when drivers realise that they can-
not drive with the horn.

While admitting that horns do oc-
casionally prevent accidents, he
states that they have inoculated the
average driver with a false sense of
security which often breeds care-
lessness and resulted in disaster.

With More Care.

"If automobile owners would try
to drive their cars," adds Mr.
Strong, "without the aid of the
electric siren which is now stand-
ard equipment on every car, I am
sure they would find themselves
driving with more care than they
had exercised since their first ex-
perience as drivers."

"Drive two blocks through traffic
without the use of the horn and you
will find that you are using more
care than you have ever used be-
fore to avoid accidents."

"You will drive as you should al-
ways drive, with due regard for
others who are sharing the public
streets and highways."

"This is true because you will
not be facing exaggerated confi-
dence in a noisy bit of mechanism
which cannot and never could of
itself prevent accidents, even
though many drivers show by their
actions on the road that they credit
it with such power."

"Then round out the test by
notifying as you drive, and as you
cross the streets on foot, what
effect the horns of other cars have
on you."

Over-Confidence.

"You will discover that the sound
of an electric horn no longer causes
you to dump out of the way, or pull
your car over to the side of the
road. Usually it is only after re-
peated warnings that you notice the
cause of the noise."

"Sometimes this happens too late,
and there is an accident which
might have been prevented if the
driver had depended more on his
steering wheel and brakes than on
his horn."

Mr. Strong may be correct in his
views as regards New York, but if
he attempted to drive along Des
Vaux Road, Hong Kong, without a
horn, he would have to be content
with a speed of a yard an hour.

"STANDARD" CARS FOR 1928.

"Standard" cars for 1928 will
cover an exceptionally wide variety
of requirements in size, perfor-
mance and price. They include an
entirely new four-cylinder model of
9 h.p. tax, the existing three-speed
models 14/28 h.p. four-cylinder and
18/36 six-cylinder, and additional
four-speed models 14/32 h.p. four-
cylinder and 18/42 six cylinder.

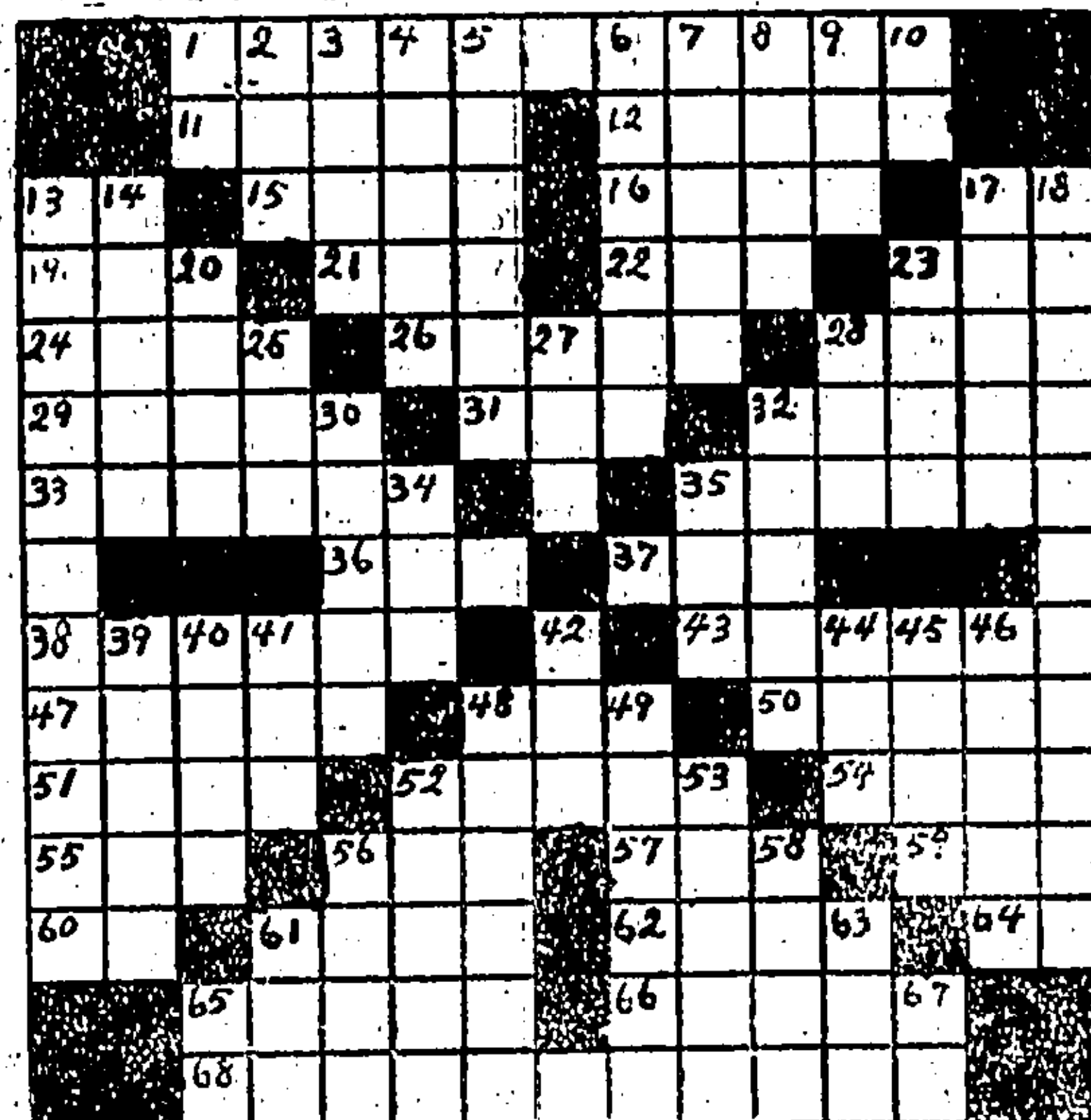
The range of bodywork has been
amplified by the addition of a fabric
saloon for each type of chassis. In
all, there are twenty-one styles of
bodywork for the five different
chassis.

The introduction of the new 9
h.p. four-cylinder model is the re-
sult of a widespread demand for a
"Standard" car of this size, and in
complying with that demand the
makers have produced a small car
that will assuredly fulfil the needs
of those people who desire the ut-
most economy in first-cost and run-
ning expenses in conjunction with
roominess, comfort and durability.

The Folkstone fabric saloon is a
four-door six-light design, the win-
dows in the doors all having me-
chanical winders, while the rear
light, of large dimensions, has a silk
blind that can be raised or lowered
by the driver from his seat; this
last feature is applied to all Stand-
ard saloons for 1928. The interior
finish and upholstery of this car
are of the highest grade and the full
width front seat is instantly ad-
justable as to leg-reach and angle
of the back-rest.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert
but our readers are warned to look out for occasional
phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



Horizontal.

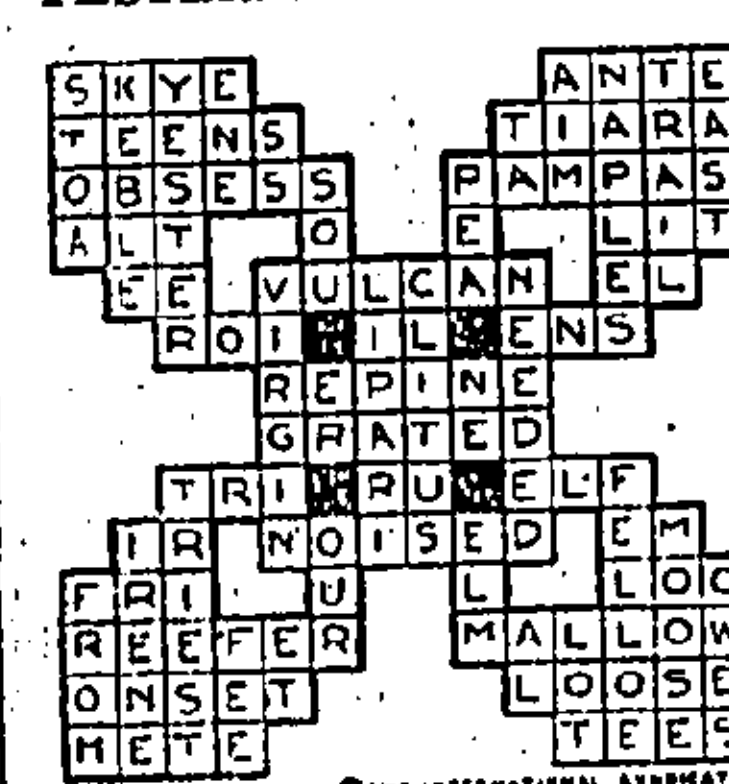
- Grotesque representation of person or thing (pictorial).
- Worship.
- Customary practice.
- Sign of infinitive.
- Quickly.
- Gk. comb. prefix meaning middle.
- On demand (abbr.).
- Before.
- Pertaining to explosives (abbr.).
- Crude mineral.
- Point of compass.
- A distance.
- 2760 hours (pl.).
- Labour.
- Destructive animals or things.
- Royal Geographical Society (abbr.).
- Boat made out of a hollowed trunk.
- Chooses.
- Feel regret.
- Above (poetic form).
- Order.
- Regard with approval.
- One who finds fault or criticises.
- Bright delicate purple dye.
- A Python.
- Cart (light two wheeled driving trap for four).
- Same as 20 vertical.
- Idler among useful insects.
- To act (infinitive).
- Used before a woman's maiden name.
- Gek prefix meaning through.
- General post office (abbr.).
- A little (Fr.).
- Theosophical Society (abbr.).
- Transgressions against Divine Law.
- Linchpin (Fr.).
- Minute openings through which fluids may pass.
- Game of chance with drawing numbers.
- Those who study the science of heavenly bodies.

Vertical.

- Chartered Accountant (abbr.).
- Paid publicity (pl.).
- Origin.
- Like Iron (adj.).
- Middle.
- Local swellings due to morbid growth.
- Consumers.
- To Level with the ground.
- Self.
- Point of compass.
- Individual characteristic.
- Windowed recess projecting from upper storey.
- Round bulbous edible plant with pungent smell.
- Noxious.
- Other.
- Not any.
- And the rest (abbr.).
- Period.
- Strike lightly.
- Stock.
- Cane-bearing tree.
- To cry.
- Royal Irish Constabulary (abbr.).
- Valleys.
- Ponder.
- I possess (colloquial).
- Also.
- Rodent.
- To drop into water without splash.
- Senior relation.
- Trade name for a well-known brass polish.
- A noted Italian sculptor.
- One who eats.
- Magnesium sulphate (trade-name).
- Wet mud; unclean matter.
- Comb. form of Greek meaning bone.
- Wireless code distress signal.
- Etruria (abbr.).
- Parent.
- Bone (Fr.).

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

For the information of visitors
the following list of some of the
highest points on the Island and
Mainland is published:—

	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1305
Tai-koo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (afterbeds)	297
Mainland	
Tai-mo-shan	3124
Kowloon Peak	1971

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BRIDGE NOTES.

THOSE INFORMATORY
DOUBLES AGAIN!
DIVIDED OPINIONS.

Those informatory doubles again! As a subject of auction bridge controversy they rank second only to majority calling, and long after the battle for the latter has been won in England they will still divide bridge players into half a dozen camps.

Since 1911, when some genius conceived the idea of making the word "double" mean not "double" but something entirely different, this oblique method of conveying information to a partner has been fighting its way into the world's bridge, says S. H. B. in the "Evening Standard." Now, apart from a resolute last-ditcher and there, it is generally accepted in principle. But its application is still confused.

I return to the subject to-day because a casual remark in my article that a suit call of three might be doubled informatorily has been followed by an inquiry by a reader whether such a double is not always "business." By no means. Among expert players the double of three of a suit is now very generally used informatorily, although even in America that form of bridge convention, some popular writers—Mr. Wynne Ferguson, for example—are against the practice.

The Strength Required. At first sight it might seem that a double of so high a call as three should be left for business purposes, rather than that a partner should be compelled to take the risk of bidding four on a hand that will probably contain little but "rags." But against that must be set the strong consideration that prudent players, while willing to take a sporting risk in doubling four of a major suit, are chary about the business three-double because it is not "free" and may easily present the adversaries with game. Moreover, it has been found by experience that the informatory double of three, used soundly and sparingly, is likely to bring game as a reward.

Its use, of course, is governed by the same conditions as the one and two doubles: the double must be made at the first opportunity, and the doubler's partner must not have bid. In the absence of these conditions the double is "business."

Naturally this double can only be employed with quite exceptional strength—a hand which would be a cast-iron no trumper but for weakness in the one hostile suit. Ability to supply seven tricks, whatever suit one's partner may be able to call, is the generally accepted requirement for the three double. Here is an example, the adversary on the left having opened the bidding with a pre-emptive three hearts:—

Spades, A Q J x.
Hearts, x.
Diamonds, K Q J x.
Clubs, A K Q x.

A business double of three hearts with this hand, full of honours though it is, would be highly dangerous if the hearts bid were a sound one. So that without some method of fining out the partner's longest suit—very as it is bound to be—the hand is wasted.

All informatory doubling is bound to prove disastrous in unskillful hands, and the double of more than one particularly so. Do not use it then unless you have full confidence in your partner's discretion and powers of comprehension, or it may bring havoc to the partnership. In the early stages of their study of the informatory doubles, beginners will do well to regard the double of one as the limit of the convention, and anything beyond one as meant for "business." If they adopt this safeguard it may cost them a little here and there in missed opportunities; but if they do not they will lose ten times as much through tragic blunders.

The Call of Two. Major H. S. Browning, in his new book "Auction Bridge: Double, Dummy, and Declaring Problems" (Hutchinson and Co. 7s. 6d.), unwittingly comes to my support in the attack I made a week ago on the bad old practice of calling an initial two to indicate "length without strength."

When (he writes) I ask a partner why he originated a bid of two, I am told, "Because I have seven to the knave."

DIPLOMAT WEDS SECRETARY.

ROMANCE OF A FORMER
AMBASSADOR.

Paris, October 4. The romance that developed between a diplomat and author and his secretary had its sequel in the marriage which has taken place between Mr. Richard Washburn Child and Miss Eva Sanderson, says the Philadelphia correspondent of the "New York Herald" (Paris edition).

Mr. Child is a former United States Ambassador to Italy and an author. He is concerned in the arrangements for taking "talking films" of European rulers and leading statesmen, and hopes to take such a picture of the King. Apparatus for this purpose has already been sent from America to England.

His marriage took place at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Child was divorced from his first wife in Paris last October.

MENTUGI.

PERFORMANCE OF AN OLD
CUSTOM.
SEEKING A MURDERER.

The following account of a performance of this old Murut custom has just been given to me by Bulandai, a Murut of Labau, on the extreme border of the Residency, writes Mr. G. C. Woolley, Resident of the Interior, to the British "North Borneo Herald."

About a fortnight ago, he told me, Gindau, a man whose village is just over the border, arrived at my house and said that he was looking for his dog, which was lost. This seemed to me so improbable a story that I said "Perhaps it is a man, not a dog, that is lost," whereupon Gindau explained that his son Bati had gone out hunting with his dogs and never returned: did I know anything about it? I assured him that I knew nothing, and that neither I nor the people of my village had harmed Bati: we were friends and our people had intermarried: I was willing to take an oath on the subject. I then went with Gindau to make inquiries at Kampong Alab, whose headman, Gitong, was equally positive, and a date was fixed a week ahead for a "mentugi." The headman of Sinokol, another village, also agreed to come. Gitong and I arrived in due course at Sinokol, Gindau's place: the Sinokol people had not yet turned up, but it was decided not to wait for them, so the preparations went forward. There was no preliminary ceremonial: Gindau led us to a spot in the jungle a few hundred yards from the house because, as he explained, his son had been lost in the jungle, so the ceremony could not be held in the house or in a clearing. He then went to a clump of the big bamboo, piling, and cut a joint, and he, Gitong and I squatted down facing each other: the Sinokol people stood, armed, in a crowd round us. A fire was made ready on the ground between us, and the open end of the bamboo was supported on a forked stick over the fire, just as when rice is being cooked in a bamboo.

Gindau then picked up a stone and dropped it into the bamboo, and then put in some beeswax some pigs' fat, some chillies, and a kladi stem, which was wound round and round in a coil. These ingredients had no magical significance, but were strictly practical. The stone was to be picked out, to prove that the hand had really been inserted: the boiling wax and oil were to increase the effect of a scald by adhering to the skin, and as the hand had to go down through the coiled kladi stem, it would cling to the forearm, and give ample time for the water to scald. The addition of pepper (chillies) to the water would also enhance the results of a burn. The bamboo was then filled up with water, and placed over the fire to boil. When it began to boil, Gindau took a stick—a piece of branch which he had just cut from the tree—and struck the ground by the fire and made his sumpah (oath) "Hear, all of you: whoever slew my son, either he or his people, before ever his hand can reach the bottom of the bamboo, may his hand be burnt," and he called on Kinarangan, Lord of the Upper World, and Dalumtamb, Lord of the Under World for their help in revealing the murderer. It was

not a long invocation nor was there any part taken by a "medicine-man" or "wise woman." The crowd around listened in silence. Gitong then spoke: Gindau truly calls upon Kinarangan and Dalumtamb, and may it be so; but if I or my people neither met his son nor slew him, when my hand enters the bamboo, may it not be burnt, but be plunged as it were in cold water." He then at once put his hand into the bamboo, and pulled out the stone, which he held out to Gindau. Gindau took his hand, and pulled off the kladi stem which was round the wrist and arm, and examined the arm carefully, even scratching it with his nails to see whether scalded skin would peel off, but there was no harm done. "See more, once with each hand," a Gitong tested, but each time he came through the ordeal triumphantly. Then my turn came: the stone and kladi stem etc. were all replaced, more water was added, and when it boiled, I made my invocation, as Gitong had done. As my hand approached the seething mouth of the bamboo, the bubbles ceased, and the water level fell, and I put in my hand and arm, half way to the elbow and pulled out the stone, the kladi stem clinging round my wrist. I felt no more than a mild warmth, and when Gindau examined my hand and arm, he could find no hurt. Again I tried, and the result was the same—my arm was not even red. The ordeal was over, and we all went back to the house. Later, Pendekar, headman of Sinokol, arrived with three others, and they agreed to take the test next morning. It was held at the same place, but Gitong and I did not go down to see it: my brother Ambau went, and said that if they failed he would shout to us. In due time we heard a shout, and hurried down to find the four men prisoners and bound. Ambau told us how when Pendekar's hand approached the bamboo, the bubbling liquid sprang to meet his fingers, which he drew back scalded, then again he tried, and dipped his hand wrist-deep, but could not reach the stone; in desperation he turned and tried to escape, but the armed crowd seized him, and for a while it was touch and go whether they would be cut to pieces. At last sober counsels prevailed, and when one of the four said "Do not kill us: Tebugun and Ambidau of our village killed Bati over a hunting quarrel," it was decided to let them go on their undertaking to arrest and hand over the guilty men.

Ambidau and Tebugun, it was said, had also been out hunting, when they heard Bati's dogs put up a pig; they followed and got the pig. Then Bati came up and claimed a half share of the meat, as the pig had been found by his dogs. The others refused, and in the ensuing quarrel Bati was killed by a spear thrust.

I, too, looked at Bulandai's hands, and they certainly bore no marks of a recent scald or burn. He assured me that his test and Gitong's were genuine—there was no collusion or trickery to enable them to escape: he had not previously prepared or doctored his arm, and the contents of the bamboo were boiling fiercely a moment before he inserted his hand. It was simply his innocence that saved him. The conclusion therefore seems to be that in primitive places primitive justice still survives. Men may still look for the direct intervention of Heaven to protect the innocent and reveal the guilty, and they shall not look in vain.

WOOD'S SUCCESSOR.

NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT DIS-
CUSSES PROSPECTS.
MANY "RICHMONDS IN FIELD."

The following excerpts are culled from a letter received by the last mail from Nicholas Roosevelt, of the editorial staff of the New York "Times," addressed to an intimate friend in Manila:—

"Regarding the possible candidates for the post of governor-general, I have gathered the following information at your request.

"(1) General McIntyre who is supposed to be favoured by Quezon, according to press dispatches, is an impossibility, as it is well known that his actions for a long time past have been inimical to Gen. Wood and also his pronounced predilections for Harrison have long been manifested. Thus any hopes he may entertain to become the next governor-general are doomed to failure.

"(2) Col. Carmel Thompson, whose name is also mentioned for the position, has two obstacles to encounter, the first being the opposition of Mrs. Thompson to living in the Philippines, as she cannot stand the climate, and also she dislikes breaking her family ties. Furthermore Thompson has large mining interests, as well as political aspirations that he would not care to renounce. It is a well known fact in Washington circles that the colonel has aspirations to attain the position formerly held in the Republic administration by the late Mark Hare.

"(3) The next name that has been bruited is that of former Secretary of War Henry Stimson, but as that gentleman has a large law practice in New York, it is hardly possible that he would accept any offer.

"(4) It is an open secret that at the conference held at the Summer White House between General Wood and President Coolidge that the general strongly advocated the nomination of Brigadier General McCoy for the position, but the general told the President that he was dubious if McCoy would give up his military career. In that event the general suggested to President Coolidge that the name of Speaker Nicholas Longworth should be considered for the reason, said the general, that Longworth is well posted upon Philippine matters and in combination with his wife would make a very acceptable executive.

There are also many "Richmonds in the field" but many of them have no constructive or administrative abilities.

"However, my opinion is that President Coolidge and his administration are well satisfied that the work of carrying on the Government as now pursued by Vice Governor Gilmore is highly commendable, and the talk in Washington is that the decision as to who shall be the next Executive of the Philippine Islands will be brought to an issue by December next when the senate convenes.

"I am sending a list of documents and data that I desire to be sent to me, as I am waiting for a conference with Mrs. Wood to go over the diaries and other memorandum left by our lamented friend, as I intend to compile a book that will give the people of the United States and other countries an account of the life and works of General Wood."

HAWAII GOVERNOR.

Urged As Successor to
Wood.

Washington, Oct. 19. Senator Hiram Bingham to-day visited the White House and urged President Coolidge to appoint Governor Wallace R. Farrington of Hawaii to be new Governor-General of the Philippines.

Senator Bingham declared that Governor Farrington's years of past service in Honolulu showed him possessed of ability, knowledge and tact which would make him invaluable in Manila.

Governor Farrington is a former newspaper man, having been publisher of the "Honolulu Star-Bulletin" before he moved his office to Iolani Palace. Well known in the Hawaiian Islands before he became Governor he has built up a wide-spread reputation as an able governmental administrator and unless he is given a new post, it is believed that he can retain his present position as long as the Republicans control the administration here.

No comment has been made as yet by Governor Farrington who is visiting in Washington on the Philippines idea.—United Press.

Hawaii Watches.
Honolulu, Oct. 19. Continued reference in Washington dispatches to mention of Governor Wallace R. Farrington of Hawaii as possible Governor-General of the Philippines has created the keenest interest in political and business circles in Hawaii.

Although with the Governor in Washington at present there is no one in Honolulu able to speak for him, a wide-spread feeling prevails that if President Coolidge asks Governor Farrington to take the Manila post he would accept it.

It is recalled here that Governor Farrington has been keenly interested for a long time in the development of America's Pacific Far Eastern trade, believing that Hawaii and the Philippines should co-operate in the closest fashion to that end. Also, those close to the Governor point out that nearly seven years of administration in Hawaii well qualifies him for the difficult Manila position.

It is pointed out that Governor Farrington favours, without qualification, a civilian administration of insular affairs, while as Governor of Hawaii he has oftentimes opposed War Department activities in this Territory.

Owens Newspaper.
For a long time it has been rumoured here that Governor Farrington wished to resign the governorship and assume management of his former connection, the "Honolulu Star-Bulletin." He has held a majority of the stock of this afternoon newspaper for the past eight months in the name of Joseph Farrington, his son, who is managing editor of the paper.

However, well informed observers believe that if sufficient pressure were brought to bear upon Governor Farrington in Washington he would accept the Philippines post as an opportunity for public service and in behalf of United States trade needs in the Pacific.

Governor Farrington is notoriously always silent with reference to his future plans. Even members of his family and his closest associates are never aware in advance of the Governor's projects, for which reason it is impossible to obtain with authority any local statement regarding the possibility of Farrington's succeeding the late Governor General Leonard Wood until the Governor returns from his present Washington trip.

However, it is considered somewhat significant that public opinion is preponderantly sympathetic with the idea, as it is felt that this will encourage Governor Farrington in the hope that he might further Hawaii-Philippines good relations if given the post of Philippine administrator.—United Press Corr.

RED CROSS.

PHILIPPINE CHAPTER-
SUPPORTS CAMPAIGN.
AIDS IN FIGHTING LEPROSY.

An intensive campaign against leprosy in the Philippine Islands will be carried on throughout the next 12 months. The campaign was instigated through the ambition of the late Governor General Leonard Wood and in his honour much effort is to be exhausted simultaneously with the raising of the \$2,000,000 "Leonard Wood Memorial Fund for Lepers" in the United States.

The Philippine Chapter of the American Red Cross, through its manager Charles H. Foster, recently offered to co-operate with the health authorities in this campaign. The offer was accepted and plans for the campaign are nearing completion. Arrangements have been made to have the chapter nurses include in their schoolroom examinations and inspection of children for early symptoms of leprosy.

Competent physicians have supplied complete instructions for these inspections and unquestionably the campaign will result in the checking of many cases of incipient leprosy.

Groups of volunteer workers composed of both American and Filipino women, meet daily at the central office of the Red Cross. These groups are now occupied in assisting in the leprosy campaign. The work of the volunteers this month has been principally the making of dressings for hospitals and for Red Cross nurses, but at the same time more than 2,000 dressings were made and sent to the Cullion Leprosy Colony. During next month the number of dressings made for Cullion lepers will be increased.

Here again, the all-embracing nature of the service which the Red Cross seeks ever to broaden enters into a field of health work comparable in the far East to the anti-tuberculosis fight in the continental United States. The battle against the loathsome skin and nerve disease has been waged for centuries and all who read have been touched by the stories of Father Damien and his self-sacrificing work for the lepers in Hawaii. The aid given by the Red Cross in the Philippines in this wholly praiseworthy campaign, it is hoped, will survive in the physical well-being of the children of the Philippine Islands.

The Eleventh Annual Roll Call of the Red Cross will be held throughout November. All who "join" will help in this great campaign against leprosy, as well as the other great works being done by the Red Cross.

BARRED FROM MAILS

"MACAO'S FORTUNE HOUSE
FOR AID OF MACAO."

Director of Posts Jose Topacio in Manila on October 19 served a fraud order on the Macao's Fortune House For Aid, of Macao, China, whose local agent is V. San Agustin alias Vicente Gabriel, depriving that firm of the right to use the mails as a result of evidence of fraud being committed through the mail service. The firm has been found conducting a lottery and using the mails for the promotion of that business.

Director Topacio has also requested the insular treasurer to investigate the records of five large associations with thousands of adherents all over the islands with a view to determining the status of their organization and finances and whether they have a right to continue using the mails. It is understood that among these big associations are the "Veteranos de la Revolucion" and one other organization with headquarters in Manila, and three others in the provinces of which one is very prominent in Bulacan.

It was further indicated that a fraud order may be issued to the Legionarios del Trabajo as the explanation of Domingo Ponce, supreme head of the fraternity, is not considered adequate and convincing.—"Philippines Herald."

WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

FIRST KIND IN HISTORY OF
LABOUR IN P. I.

A national convention of women workers in the Philippines will be held in Manila on November 15, it was learned in labour circles there on October 19. The convention, which is said to be the first of its kind, will be held under the auspices of the newly formed workwomen's association of Manila.

Among the most important questions to be taken up at the convention, it was learned, are the creation of minor workwomen's guilds throughout the archipelago and the drafting of several bills for the benefit of women labourers in the islands. Plans towards affecting a high wage movement there, will also be drawn at the convention.

It is said that the members of the newly organized workwomen's union of the city have promised their help in the education campaign of the Philippine Labour Congress, and the Federation of

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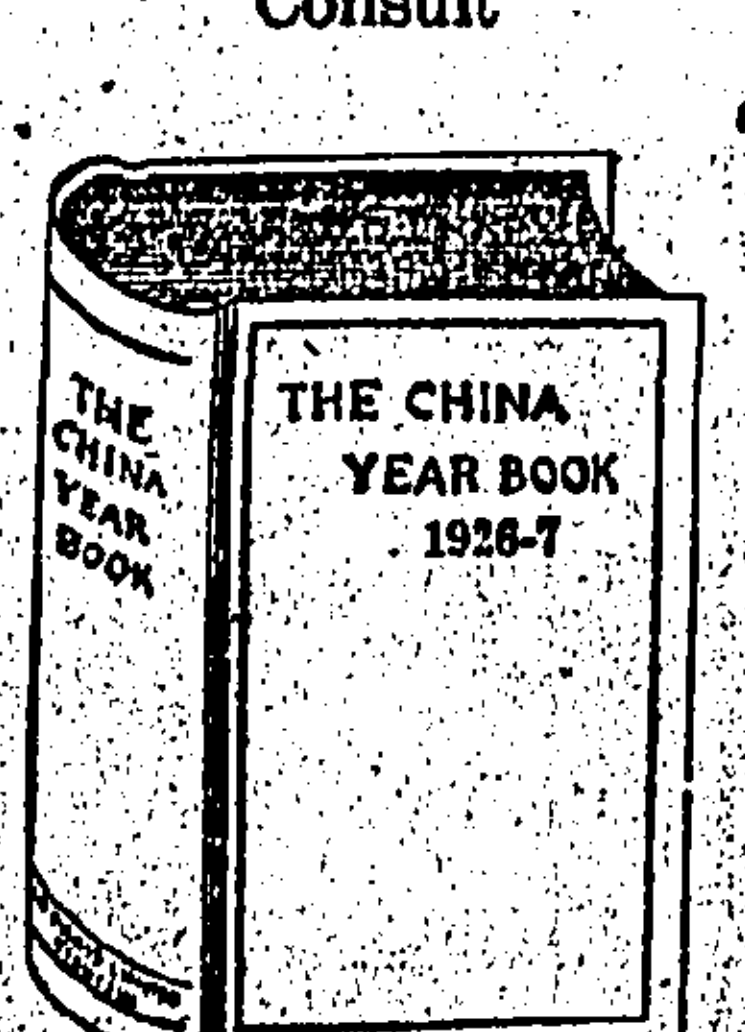
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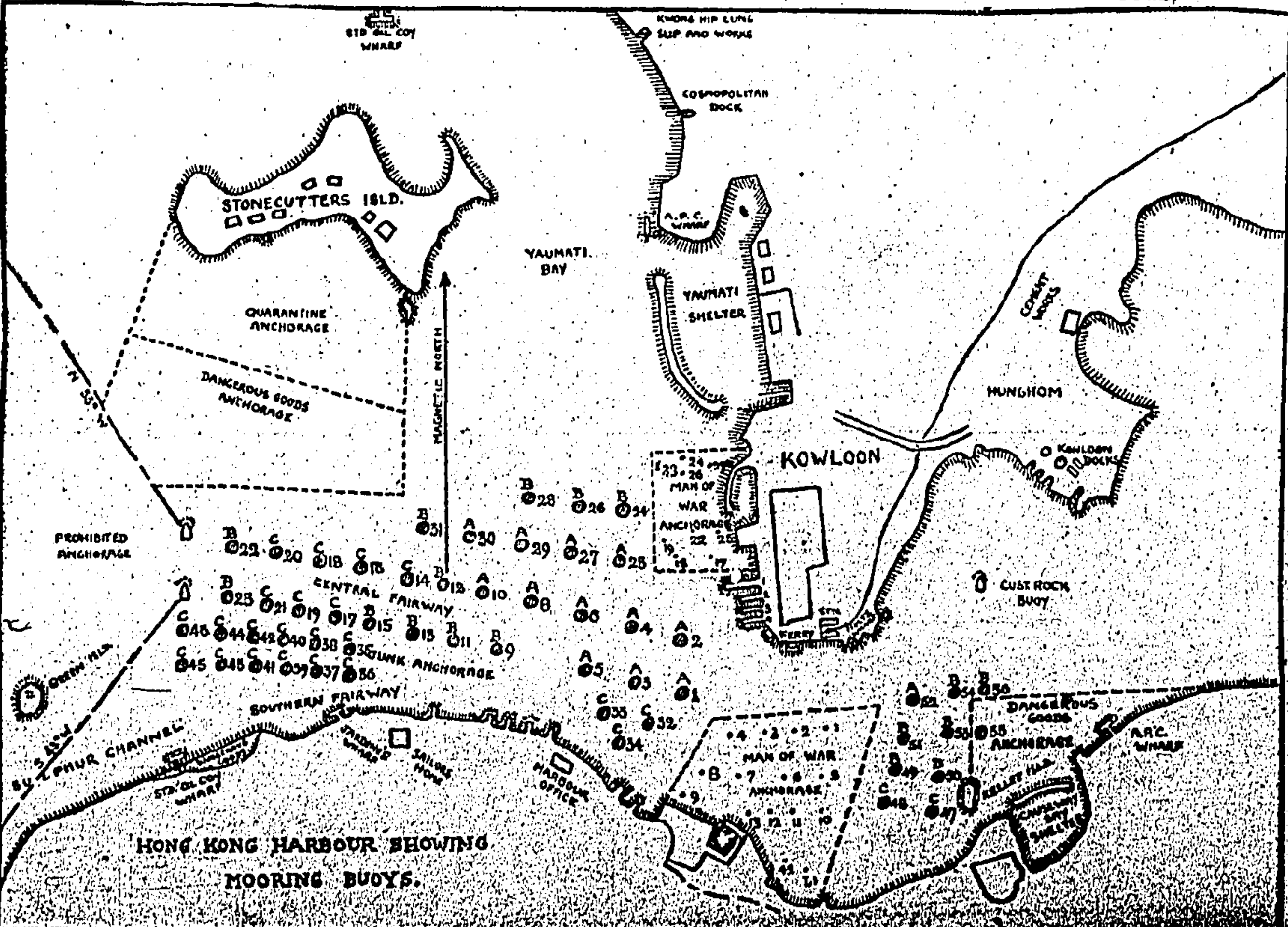
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COMMUNISM IN JAVA.**SINISTER SOVIET INFLUENCES
AT WORK.****DEFINITELY STAMPED.**[We reprint from "The Times"
extracts from an interesting and
authoritative article, dealing with
the recent disturbances in Java.]An announcement by the Govern-
ment of the Dutch East Indies that
it has now definitely stamped out
the revolutionary movement which
developed into an attempt at open
rebellion in November last, comes,
to all intents and purposes, simul-
taneously with the inauguration of
changes in the administration,
which mark a distinct further step
in the direction of decentralisation.For approximately half a century
the underlying motive of Dutch
colonial policy has been the "ethical"
ideal, which aims at ultimately de-
veloping as high a degree of auto-
nomy as native progress shall
justify, and in later years a steadily
growing body of native pressure
to hasten this trend towards its
goal. By reason of its unique
geographical position at the meet-
ing-point of the maritime routes
leading to Asia from both the
West and the South, Java is pecu-
liarly susceptible to every current,
whether political, social, or reli-
gious, which ripples the modern
world, and its intelligentsia has
eagerly assimilated the object-
lessions to be drawn from such events
as the Russo-Japanese War, the en-
largement of the Legislative Coun-
cils in India and the Indianisation
of certain Government Depart-
ments there, the Chinese revolution,
and American reforms in the
Philippines.

The "People's Council."

The chief innovations secured
were the establishment of the Volk-
raad, or "People's Council," the
birth of trade unionism, and
the granting of civil status to a
native, "improvement society," called
the "Bond of Islam." The
Volkraad, by an Act of 1925 has
been vested with considerably wider
functions, including that of voting
on the Budget, and the number of
its members has been increased.The history of the other two
concessions to the new progressive
spirit was not so happy. The trade
unions speedily came under extrem-
ist influences, and the improve-
ment society, through similar
usurpation, took on a political char-
acter, which led to its eventually
splitting into two parties, a moder-
ate and an extremist, the propa-
ganda of the latter becoming in-
creasingly revolutionary, until its
activities culminated in last year's
disturbances.The attempt at revolt, it will be
recalled, was swiftly brought
under control by the prompt and
decisive action of the authorities,
who had been forewarned, and the
number of arrests totalled some
thousands. A few of the ring-
leaders were tried and sentenced
with a celerity which astonished
those acquainted with the ordinarily
slow processes of Dutch legal pro-
cedure. In three cases the death
sentence was imposed, a fourth de-
linquent was condemned to impris-
onment for life, and a fifth to 20
years' imprisonment.

Sumatra Outrages.

But despite the belief of the
Dutch authorities that they had the
situation well in hand, subsequent
events swiftly showed them to have
been too optimistic. For as early
as January of this year there was a
second rising, this time in Southern
Sumatra. The whole Siloengkang
district broke into revolt, several
persons were murdered, including
four teachers at a Government
school, and organised attacks were
made upon Sawahlonto and
Moearaklabang.The troops engaged in "clearing
up" after the disturbances un-
earthed evidence of the existence of
a plan for a new Communist rising
timed to take place at the end of
March. A number of arrests were
made, and subsequent confessions
fully substantiated the reality of
the plot, while yet further evidence
was found, in a considerable quan-
tity of bombs at the bottom of a
pond, where they had evidently
been hidden at the approach of the
authorities.Nor was all quiet elsewhere. At
Samarinda, on the east coast of
Borneo, unrest was prevalent among
the Chinese community. A search
in the Chinese quarter revealed im-
portant documents proving the
trouble to be due to Kuomintang in-
fluence. During disorders which
accompanied the raid, the police
were compelled to fire, ten persons
being killed and about 25 wounded.

Propaganda in Army.

In Java, too, sporadic branches
of the peace were not wanting, par-
ticularly at Weltevreden and in the
native State of Solo (Surakarta).
In the majority of cases these "in-
cidents" were traced to the influ-
ence of deserters from the Army,
hailing from Menado, which for a
long time had been a centre of Com-
munist activity in the Dutch East
Indies. In July ten of these truant
soldiers, including a sergeant and a
corporal, were arrested on a charge
of spreading subversive propaganda
in the Army; nine natives were
taken into custody at Ban doeng,
at about the same time, and on a
similar charge; and at Weltevreden
a Eurasian inspector of municipal
works was also arrested.The facts that Semaoen, an
exiled Javanese extremist, had been
present at a meeting of the Third
International in Moscow and had
made a request there that funds be
provided for a coup d'etat in the
Netherlands Indies, and that Boro-
din had later expressed open satis-
faction at the outbreak of the
November disturbances, had given
ample justification for the
hypothesis that unrest in Java was
being fomented and exploited, by
Soviet influences. And in the in-
vestigations which followed the
November riots it quickly became
evident that the supposition was
well-founded. It was demonstrated,
for example, that the plan of action
had been studiously modelled upon
that successfully adopted by the
Russian Bolsheviks in 1917, when
the revolutionary force were com-
posed of leaders and simple execu-
tives in equal proportions. And it
was revealed in the course of raids
made on the houses of Javanese
students in The Hague and at
Leyden that relations did, as a de-
finite fact, exist between the leaders
of their associations and Semaoen
in Moscow.**HONG KONG HOTEL VISITORS.**

October 27, 1927.

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Gale.Mr. A. F. Henry,
Mr. J. E. Joseph.Messrs. H. A. Keller, H. W.
Kilby.Messrs. W. K. Lennox, D. W.
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Misses Malkin.

Mr. C. G. Purchase.

Messrs. C. H. Varkwiser, A.
Verbick.Messrs. T. B. Wilson, R. War-
brick, H. Westerink, G. Wragge,
Mrs. and Miss Winter.Mr. J. J. Pereira, the verification
officer of the Audit Department,
Singapore, goes on three months
full pay vacation leave on Decem-
ber 1, and in February he will re-
tire under the age limit, after
nearly 40 years in various Govern-
ment offices.**POLAR
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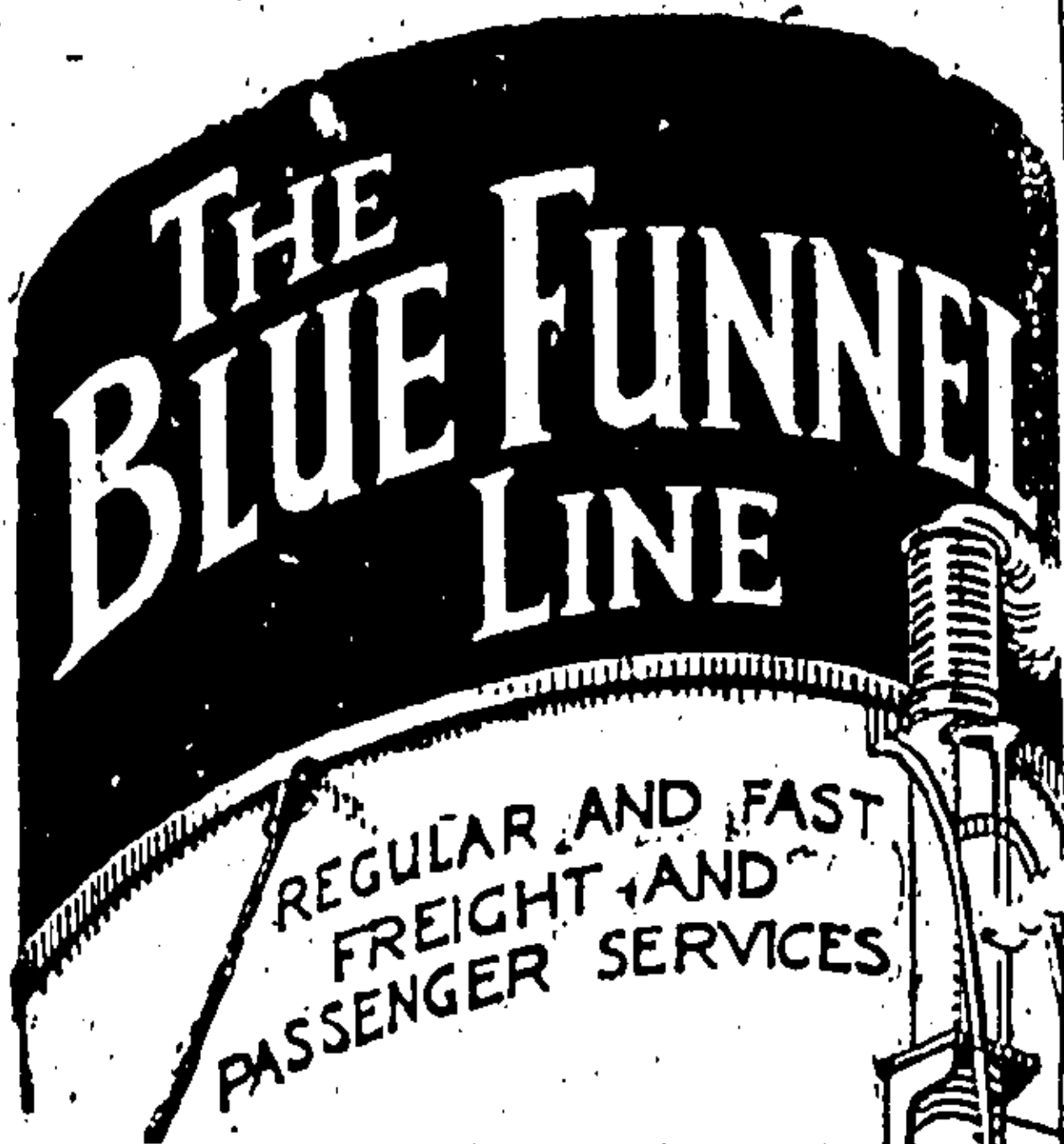
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1928 ISSUE
OF THE
DOLLAR DIRECTORY.



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"CALIFORNIA" 15th Nov. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"SARPENTON" 20th Nov. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"DIOMED" 25th Dec. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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It is notified for information that Feather Fans & Brooches cannot be sent by post to Great Britain. They are prohibited by the Plumage (Prohibition) Act of 1921.

INWARD MAILS.

From	SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29	Per
Shanghai	SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30	Sin Kiang.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai	MONDAY, OCTOBER 31	Pres. Jefferson.
Straits	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1	Hakozaki Maru.
Manila	WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2	Pres. McKinley.
Straits	THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3	Jeypore.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4	Emp. of Asia.
Australia & Manila	SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5	Tanda.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29	Per	Time
Wei Hai Wei	SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30	Kueichow	2.20 p.m.
Swatow	MONDAY, OCTOBER 31	Michael Jensen	2.30 p.m.
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1	Szechuen	2.30 p.m.
Amoy	WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2	Anhui	5 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3	Hanoi	5 p.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4	Kyau	8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5	Kaijo Maru	9 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu & San Francisco—due San Francisco 25th Nov. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30	Tenyo Maru.	10 a.m.
*Shanghai & Japan	MONDAY, OCTOBER 31	Hakozaki Maru	2.30 p.m.
Swatow	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1	Hydrangea	4.30 p.m.
Manila	WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2	Pres. Jefferson	4.30 p.m.
Amoy	THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3	Chinhua	4.30 p.m.
Saigon & South Africa	FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4	La Plata Maru	9.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 3rd Dec. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5	Aeneas.	Neon
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow	SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30	Hai Ching	Neon
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C. 21st Nov. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	MONDAY, OCTOBER 31	Pres. McKinley.	5 p.m.
Swatow	TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1	Kwongsang	5 p.m.
Manila	WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2	Empress of Asia	3.30 p.m.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America & Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C. 21st Nov. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3	Proteslaus.	3
Amoy & Formosa via Swatow	FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4	Del Mar	8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow	SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5	Hai Hong	Noon
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 9th Dec. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30	General Metzinger.	

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

"MORE MENACING."

The New Communist Movement.

CHINA'S POSITION.

Sir Percival Phillips Makes Frank Statements.

Singapore, Oct. 21.
Of newspaper correspondents who have observed the course of events in China, none has been more successful or is better qualified to express an opinion than Sir Percival Phillips, special correspondent of the "Daily Mail," famous for his fine work in the war.

Sir Percival, who is now in Singapore en route to Java for a short holiday, has been in China for eleven months. He was in Hankow during all that troubled period when the barricades were stormed, the British left the concession, and ultimately, by the agreement between Mr. O'Malley and Eugene Chen, it was handed over to the Chinese. He has seen the fighting around Shanghai and in other places, and all through has been in the closest touch with constantly changing events. Previous to this, Sir Percival was in China in 1925, so he is well qualified to speak on the situation.

Sir Percival was good enough to consent to give an interview to the "Straits Times" to-day, and spoke quite frankly and openly.

The Inferiority Complex.

"The Nationalist movement in the South," he said, "was really an exploitation of the inferiority complex by the Russians. It was essentially an example of the Russian policy of propaganda by slogans, and as the western slogan of 'The Land for the Peasant' was not applicable they seized on that of 'Unequal Treaties.'"

"I came to the conclusion that when the Western influence was withdrawn the whole thing would fall to pieces, and that is exactly what has happened. The Russians felt that they were going ahead too fast and decided to revise their methods. They have withdrawn from their method of open propaganda, and now they are employing a different one."

"The New Communist movement is, if anything, more menacing. An entirely new brand of agents has been sent to China from Moscow, and instead of adopting the method of open propaganda they prefer to work in secret. Though they are under cover they are just as strong. They are principally concentrated in Shanghai, but a number are to be found elsewhere."

Russian Agents Withdrawn.
"After Hankow, the Chinese started quarrelling among themselves. Many of the Russian agents were withdrawn. Chiang Kai-shek, who had been financed by the Russians, could not be got rid of, and started his own government at Nanking. That was the beginning of the break-up."

"South of the Yangtze, there was the phantom government of Nanking and that of Hankow was no better. It was the old story of intrigue, disloyalty and corruption. In Shanghai, for example, the merchants, as a result of propaganda, welcomed the Nationalists, when they arrived, but the merchants have been bled white and treated far worse than they were under the old Northern rule."

"There the whole thing stands. There is no outstanding personality in the North, though two or three dominant men control their own districts. Chang Tso-lin is still fairly powerful. He was ready to leave Peking if the Nationalists reached Tsinanfu."

Asked how anti-foreignism stood to-day in China, Sir Percival said the position was much better. "A saner feeling prevails, and the Chinese realise that there has been a lot of foolishness talked. In the country the British, owing to the intense propaganda, are still the best hated of the foreigners, but in ports like Shanghai the position is much easier."

A Shameful Thing.
Regarding the handing over of the Hankow concession, Sir Percival said quite frankly that he thought it was a shameful thing. "Admiral Cameron, commanding the Yangtze patrol, was, of course, justified in withdrawing, but there was no excuse for the British Government taking the action it did. The effect was very bad. The Chinese inevitably construed Sir Austin Chamberlain's gesture of

ARMY CRITICISM.

Control of Mechanised Transport.

WHEN PARLIAMENT OPENS.

Powers Of The Master General Of Ordnance.

London, October 5.
When Parliament reassembles, the Secretary of State for War, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, at a meeting of the Army Committee of the House of Commons, will explain the reason for handing over complete control of mechanical vehicles to the Master-General of Ordnance. It is understood that Sir Laming will meet criticism on the following lines:—

The R.A.S.C., having been responsible, under the Quarter-Master-General, for horse transport, naturally assumed the responsibility for mechanical transport when it was introduced.

The introduction of the tractors for drawing guns and as gun platforms gradually made it clear that the gunners should be responsible for these units.

Waste and inefficiency. No practical compromise was adopted, whereby the Master-General of Ordnance assumed responsibility for mechanical transport vehicles, while the Q.M.G., retained control over mechanical wheeled vehicles.

The duplication of repair shops, etc., although not a serious matter while mechanisation was in its infancy, is rapidly becoming a source of waste and inefficiency.

To enquire as to what will happen to the R.A.S.C. men who have devoted years of study to the needs of mechanical units, the Minister is expected to state that proficient will be transferred to the same work, under the new Master-General of Ordnance, the only real change being in the supreme command.

The times of the proposed changes have been postponed; no decision will be taken until the views of the House of Commons are known.

Minister's Visit To India.
The Secretary of State for War, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, has postponed his visit to India until later in the year, in consequence of the possibility that questions may arise in Parliament, which will open in the second week of November, concerning the reforms in Army organisation.—Reuter.

INDIAN FACTIONS.

TO SOLVE COMMUNAL PROBLEMS.

ALL-INDIAN MEETING.

Calcutta, Yesterday.
Prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders from all over India have met under the auspices of the All-India Congress to solve the increasingly serious communal problem. They passed a resolution prohibiting forcible conversion and reconversion between the two communities and also one with a view to settling two acute problems, namely, the slaughter of cows on the occasion of Mohamadan festivals, and another on Hindu processions passing mosques to the accompaniment of music, both of which are such a fruitful source of riots. Past resolutions allowed Muslims to sacrifice cows anywhere but in the public thoroughfare or the neighbourhood of a temple, and allowed Hindu processions with music provided they refrained from any calculated to annoy worshippers in mosques.—Reuter.

conciliation as being due to fear. With regard to the Nanking outrage, Sir Percival Phillips said he thought action should have been taken at the time. Afterwards it was too late.

Asked how the British soldier had taken to Shanghai, Sir Percival said his conduct had been splendid and his health remarkably good. He suffered from being confined to the Municipal limits of Shanghai, but the residents had done everything possible to make his stay pleasant in the matter of recreation and entertainment.

Sir Percival will return to China after his holiday in Java.

DRIVER'S SKILL.

Aberdeen-London Train Derailed.

DISASTER AVERTED.

"Hanging Precariously On Edge Of Gully."

London, October 5.
An engine-driver's skill is credited with having avoided an appalling disaster, in connection with the Aberdeen-London Express.

The express, with 600 passengers on board, was approaching a 150-foot viaduct near Stonehaven, when the second engine left the rails, dragging off four carriages.

The driver of the first engine, realising the danger of applying the brakes suddenly, put on the pressure gradually and brought the train to a standstill within a few feet of the viaduct.

An eye-witness graphically described the situation. He said that the engine and four coaches were hanging precariously on the edge of the gully. Another foot and the whole train would have fallen to destruction.—Reuter.

[Stonehaven, locally called Stanehive, a market town in Scotland, is the capital of Kincardineshire, on Stonehaven Bay at the mouth of the Carron and Cowie. It consists of an old and a new town connected by a bridge across the Carron.]

AT MONS.

VETERANS TO CELEBRATE ARMISTICE DAY.

London, Yesterday.
A number of men who were in the first British Expeditionary Force in the Great War will celebrate Armistice Day at Government's expense at Mons, where a short service and a two-minute silence will be observed and the Last Post and Reveille sounded by trumpeters who fought at Mons. On the following Sunday a drumhead service will be held on the spot near Mons where the first British soldiers fell in the War. Seven men who won the Victoria Cross will participate in the pilgrimage.—British Wireless Service.

CENSUS IN TURKEY.

FIRST REGULAR TALLY EVER TAKEN.

Constantinople, Yesterday.
The first regular census ever taken in Turkey is being carried out under most rigorous conditions. To ensure a correct tally citizens are forbidden to leave their houses throughout the day in consequence of which all shops are shut and pavements are deserted. There is no traffic in the streets and the waters of the Bosphorus and Golden Horn are clear of all small craft. 6,500 officials in Constantinople alone, assisted by police, drew up the lists and soldiers saw that no citizens left their houses.—Reuter.

A ROUND-FLIGHT.

KOPPEN RETURNS TO HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, Yesterday.
Koppen landed at Schiphol, thus completing the return flight from Batavia, proving the possibility of performing the return journey within a month.—Reuter.

HOME MOTORISTS.

London, Yesterday.
From a report issued by the Ministry of Transport it appears that one out of 20 persons in Great Britain owns a motor vehicle, the number of vehicles for which licences were granted during last year being 1,729,000. This compares with 1,647,000 licences issued in 1925.—British Wireless Service.

ARMY RESERVISTS HOME.

London, Yesterday.
Major-General Sir Philip Robertson, in a letter to "The Times," appeals to employers of labour on behalf of the 400 Army Reservists who recently returned from China, and who have been demobilised.—Reuter.

MEXICO AND U.S.A.

Mexico City, Yesterday.
Coincident with the new American Minister, Mr. Dwight Morrow's first visit to President Calles, the latter cancelled the decree forbidding the departmental purchase of goods in the United States.—Reuter's American Service.

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A great picture with the two stars and the director of "HE WHO GETS SLAPPED"—

VICTOR SEASTROM production
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NORMA SHEARER
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GLORIA SWANSON
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A Romance of Napoleon's Day.

Orchestra at 5.15 and 9.20. Chinese Interpreter at 2.30 & 7.15
[The picture starts promptly at the above times.]

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Continuous From 2.30 to 8.30.

ZANE GREY'S great story—

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with
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LOIS WILSON
MARJORIE DAW

At 9.15.—THE QUANTS IN "OH JOY."

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